The Pacific.

Office No. 145 Clay Street, | "FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY." | A few doors below Montgomery st.

VOLUME V. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1856. NUMBER L.

THE PACIFIC.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO Religion, Education & Useful Intelligence.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, REV. J. H. BRODT, } *Editors.*

MERITT, BRODT & CO., : : : Publishers.

Printing office and Editorial Rooms, Clay street, a few doors below Montgomery street, near Leidesdorff.

TERMS.

For one year, by mail, - - - - - - - - $5 00
" six months, - - - - - - - - - - 3 00

PAYMENTS ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

To individuals or companies who pay in advance for five copies, a sixth will be sent gratis.

Advertisements and Business Cards conspicuously inserted on liberal terms.

Also, every variety of Book and Job Printing neatly executed.

The Young Philosopher.

Why do you weep, poor ragged boy?
Why sigh so sadly? say;
I thought your heart would leap with joy,
To see these children play
These children I love well, lady,
I love their games to see:
But there be things on this fair earth
That seem right strange to me, lady,
That seem right strange to me.

I heard a good man yesterday,
Beneath the sun declare,
That God above was Sire of all—
That we his children were.
Now, if these are my brothers,
As brothers they should be,
That they have bread, and I have none,
Seems rather strange to me, lady,
Seems rather strange to me.

Even now I see two lovely boys,
With hair like golden beams,
Both reading in the holy book,
From whence all knowledge streams.
Now if they were my brothers,
As brothers they should be,
That they can read and I cannot,
Seems very strange to me, lady,
Seems very strange to me.

Nice coats they wear and jackets fine,
Bright shoes are on their feet;
Now, I confess, I love to see
These boys both trim and neat.
But if they are my brothers,
As brothers they should be,
That they have shoes, and I have none,
Seems rather strange to me, lady,
Seems rather strange to me.

I heard one say, "Come, brother, come,
To where the roses blow.
To where the shady walks are sweet,
To where the fountains flow."
Now, if they were my brothers,
As brothers they should be,
That they may go, and *I dare not*,
Seems very strange to me, lady,
Seems very strange to me.

One brought a handsome pony,
With bit and stirrup bright,
One leapt upon its back, and soon
He gallop'd out of sight.
Now, if he were my brother,
As brother he should be,
That he should ride and I should run,
Seems rather strange to me, lady,
Seems rather strange to me.

And as the sun was sinking low,
One to another said,
"The veil of night is falling fast,
And we must go to bed."
Now, if they were my brothers,
As brothers they should be,
That they have beds, and I have none,
Seems rather strange to me.
Seems rather strange to me.

Come, thoughtful boy, come let us view
Things in their proper light;
Bad men, we know, spread want and woe,
But God protects the right.
Yes, He who marks the sparrow's fall,
And aids the nestling's flight,
Hath said that all men brothers are
In his most holy sight, poor boy,
In his most holy sight.

John Hampden.

Celebrated for his patriotic opposition to taxation by prerogative, was born in London, in the year 1594, and at an early age was entered a gentleman commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford. On leaving the University, he took chambers in one of the inns of Court, in order to study law; but the death of his father putting him in possession of an ample estate, he indulged in the usual career of a country gentleman, until the aspect of the times, and the natural weight of his connections and character, produced greater strictness of conduct, without any abatement of his cheerfulness and affability.

He was cousin germain, by the mother's side, to Oliver Cromwell. He entered Parliament in 1626; and although for some years an uniform opposer of the arbitrary practices in Church and State, and one of those who, in 1637, had engaged a ship to carry them to New England, he acted no very distinguished part. Hume sneers at the motives of this intended emigration, as merely puritanical; but the conduct of Hampden in regard to the demand for ship-money, which immediately followed the prohibition to defeat the kingdom, forms a conclusive answer to this insinuation.

His resistance to that illegal impost (to use the language of Lord Clarendon) made him the argument of all tongues, especially as it was after the decisions of the judges in favor of the king's right to buy ship-money, that Hampden refused to pay it. Being prosecuted in the Court of Exchequer, he himself, aided by counsel, argued the case against the crown lawyers for twelve days, before the twelve judges; and although it was decided against him by eight of them to four, the victory, as far as regarded public opinion, was his.

From this time we received the title of the *Patriot Hampden;* and his temper and his modesty on this great occasion, acquired him as much credit as his courage and perseverance. Henceforth he took a prominent part in the great contest between the crown and the Parliament and was one of the five members whom the King so imprudently attempted, in person, to seize in the House of Commons.

When the appeal was made to the sword, Hampden acted with his usual decision, by accepting the command of a regiment in the Parliamentary array, under the Earl of Essex.

Prince Rupert having beaten up the quarters of the Parliamentary troops, near Thane, in Oxfordshire, Hampden eagerly joined a few cavalry that were raised in haste, and in the skirmish that ensued, received a wound, which proved fatal six days after its infliction, on the 24th of June, 1843. It is said that the King testified his respect for him by sending his own physician to attend him. His death was a great subject of rejoicing to the royal party, and of grief to his own. That the joy of the former was misplaced there is reason now to believe, as he would probably have proved a powerful check upon the unprincipled ambition of his relative Oliver.

Clarendon sums up an elaborate character of this eminent leader, by declaring that, like Catiline, "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute." But his character and conduct from first to last, evince his conscientiousness, and he has taken his rank by acclamation, on the one side, and tacitly on the other, high in the list of English patriots.—*Enciclopedia Americana.*

Bright hours and Gloomy.

Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off, and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours when the fire will not burn in our hearts, and all, without and within is all dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and often times we call a man cold, when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

Goodness its own Reward.

If thou wast to ask the sun, "Why shinest thou" he would say: "I must shine and cannot do otherwise, for it is my nature and property, but this my property, and the light I give, is not of myself, and I do not call it mine." So likewise it is with God and Christ, and all who are godly and belong unto God. In them is no willing, nor working, nor desiring, but has for its end, goodness as goodness, for the sake of goodness, and they have no other wherefore than this.

How Men Die.

Some men die in ignorance, unconcerned, and seemingly without fear for the future. Others are sullen and silent, as if determined to brave it out at all hazards. Others are so wearied out by long illness and continued pain, that they are eager for the change, yet give no evidence of being in a fit state to appear before God. Others abound in professions of hope and confidence, yet leave impartial observers at a loss to conceive what basis there can be for such assurance. Others again who give their friends every reason to think that they are real children of God, make the dread passage with little or no sensible comfort, in not a few cases, under a dark and heavy cloud. The majority of consistant Christians have their last end, as it is described by the Psalmist in a single word, it is "peace." A few of them, however, taste heaven this side of the cold Jordan, and their rapture is a thing to be witnessed in order to be understood. There is a very simple rule for the direction of any one who feels concerned about the manner in which he is to meet the last enemy. This is to live habitually in communion with God through Jesus Christ. Such a life cannot end miserably. Death must be to it only the crowning seal of its steadfast course, the finishing touch to its lofty blessedness.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Acquaintance with God.

Certainly the greatest, the noblest pleasure of intelligent creatures must result from their acquaintance with the blessed God, and with their own rational and immortal souls. And oh, how divinely pleasant and entertaining it is to look into our own souls, when we can find all our powers and passions united and engaged in pursuit after God, our whole soul longing and passionately breathing after a conformity to him, and the full enjoyment of him! Verily, no hours pass away with so much divine pleasure, as those that are spent in communing with God and our own hearts. How sweet is a spirit of devotion, of seriousness and solemnity; a spirit of gospel simplicity, love and tenderness! Oh, how desirable and profitable is a spirit of holy watchfulness, and godly jealousy over ourselves; when our souls are afraid of nothing so much as that we shall grieve and offend the blessed God, whom at such times we apprehend, or at least hope, to be a father and a friend; whom we then love and long to please, rather than to be happy ourselves, or at least we delight to derive our happiness from pleasing and glorifying him. Surely this is a pious temper, worthy of the highest ambition and closest pursuit of intelligent creatures. Oh, how vastly superior is the pleasure, peace, and satisfaction derived from these divine frames, to that which we sometimes seek in things impertinent and trifling!—*Brainerd.*

Selected Gems.

The pleasure of sin is like a draft of sweet poison.

As every shred of gold is precious so is every minute of time.

It was a maxim, in the experience of the church, that a praying *people* will make a *preaching minister.*

Prosperous providences are for the most part a dangerous state for the soul. The moon never suffers an eclipse but at the full.

Many a man shifts his sins as men do their clothes—they put off one to put on another; this is but waiting on the devil in a new livery. —*Mason.*

ETERNITY.—Solemn and important was the advice given by Robert Hall: "Walk, as it were, upon the borders of the ocean of eternity and listen to the sound of its waters till you are deaf to every sound beside.

Christians' hearts are as iron, if they once be made hot with the love of God, they will be more easily joined together in love for one another.—*Mason.*

The casting down of our spirits in true humility, is but like throwing a ball on the ground, which makes it rebound the higher upward.—*Mason.*

Holiness is boundlessly benevolent; it embraces God, it embraces the world. It gives to the world its usefulness and love, and to God the sincere worship of an undivided heart.

It has been truthfully said by a satirist, that if some men could come out of their graves, and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong graves!—*Flavel.*

Our business is to seek a perfect conformity to the will of God, and leave Him to give us such comforts as he sees good.—*Fletcher.*

From the begining of the world to this day there was never any great villany acted by man but it was in the strength of some great fallacy put upon their minds, by a false representation of evil for good, or good for evil.

Remember that God is near to our mouth when we speak, as that man is that leans his ear to our whispers. He is as near to our actions when we act in secret, as they are whom we admit into our confederacy. He is as near to our thoughts when we purpose, wish or desigh anything, as is our own soul that conceives them.

Courtesy.

No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments, and no attainments nor dress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to *give just offence to any one, and I will show* you a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor ever heard of a lexicon.

WHAT WE OWE TO CHRISTIANITY.—The late eminent English Judge, Sir James Allen Park, once said at a public meeting:

We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible to their greatness, and of the source whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history, and what could his laws have been, *what his civilization? Christianity is mixed* up with our very being and our very life. *There is not a familiar object around you* which does not wear a different aspect, because the light of Christian love is on it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced, in all its holy and healthful parts, to the Gospel.

Youth Wasted.

When Coleridge, in his younger days, was offered a share in the well known London Journal, by which he could have made two thousand pounds a year, provided he would devote his time seriously to their interest, he declined, making the reply, so often praised for its disinterestedness, "I will not give up the country and the lazy reading of old folios for two thousand times two thousand pounds. In short, beyond three hundred and fifty pounds a year, I consider money a real evil." . . . The "lazy reading of old folios" led to laziness, the indolent gratification of mind and sense. Degenerating into an opium eater, and a mere purposeless theorizer, Coleridge wasted time, talents, and health; came to depend, in old age, on the charity of others; and died, at last, with every one regretting—even his friends—that he had done nothing worthy of his genius. The world is full of men having Coleridge's faults, without Coleridge's abilities; men who can not, or will not, see beyond the present; who are too lazy to work for more than a temporary subsistence; and who squander, in pleasure or idleness, energy and health which ought to lay up a capital for old age. Most persons, who are guilty of this neglect, instead of asserting, as they think their independence, only betray how strong a hold indolence or sensual gatification has upon them. Better, far better, had Coleridge worked when he was young, than lived to be what he became a dependent, if not a beggar.—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE schooner Ada reports that the crops in Sonora are short, owing to the revolution.

Heard While Yet Speaking.

"While they are yet speaking, I will hear." "Ah, that is true," said an aged mother in Israel, who has just gone to her rest.

I had quoted these words to her in connection with the inquiry, "Are we not warranted sometimes to expect *immediate* answers to prayers?" "Indeed we are," she replied, "but it must be more than *formal* prayer; prayer where the soul wrestles with the angel of the covenant, as did Jacob of old. No, I have never doubted that promise since the conversion of my husband."

At my request she gave me the incidents referred to:

"For many years I had been a professing Christian, but my husband was a stranger to hope and to God. Our children were growing up in impenitence, and at times I was distressed for them and for him. He never manifested any interest, neither did he oppose me, until one winter, during a time of unusual interest in our church. I used to attend the numerous meetings, and especially the 'morning prayer-meeting. My husband seemed disturbed, but I knew it was better for me to say little to him. At length he seemed annoyed that I should go so frequently, said it was of no use, only a waste of time, and finally forbade my going any more. This was a new thing. What could I do? I carried the case to God in prayer, and rose the following morning earlier than usual, to see that none of my family cares were neglected, and that I might be ready for the 'sunrise prayer-meeting.'

"When with my bonnet on, ready to go, my husband repeated what he had said, and added with an oath, 'If you do go you will be sorry for it.' I could not speak, but lifting up my heart to God, I passed out, and turned toward the place of prayer. But O, with what a load! I felt crushed to the earth. Taking my seat in the little school-house, I buried my face upon the desk before me, and wept, and prayed for my husband.

Unconscious of all about me, I heard not a word of remark, not a prayer, until our good pastor commenced his closing prayer, with that precious promise, 'Hast thou not said, O Lord, before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear?' Those words, how new and precious they seemed! At the close of the meeting, I retraced my steps with a very heavy heart. Such language my husband had never before used to me, and I went in, hardly knowing what to expect.

"To my surprise he had gone out, and did not return until noon. Then he met me in silence. I saw he looked unhappy, but said nothing. All day, though my hands were busy, my heart was going up in earnest pleadings for his precious soul. I felt that I could not be denied, and yet my faith was weak.

"In the evening, when my little ones were in bed, I sat down to my needle; my husband soon came in and said, 'Are you not going to meeting to-night?' 'No,' I replied, 'I thought I would stay with you.' He made no reply, but sat for a time in silence. At length he burst out, 'Wife, I can't stand this any longer; the words I spoke to you this morning have been sounding in my ears ever since I uttered them, and they have been eating into my soul like fire all day. I can get no peace till you forgive me and pray for me; won't you? for I am lost. O, what a life of sin I have lived.'

"We knelt, and I poured out my wondering soul in his behalf. That night we shall remember through all eternity. There was no sleep for us. Together we wept and prayed, and I tried to point him to the Lamb of God. Before the morning broke, light came in upon his troubled soul, and he was rejoicing with me in the redeeming love of Christ. With me he went to the 'sunrise prayer meeting,' and there told what the Lord had done for his soul. I could only exclaim, 'What hath God wrought?' Surely while I was yet speaking, I was heard and answered.

POLITENESS.

One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in St. Paul's writings, that he affirmed if St. Paul had said that he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, because he deemed St. Paul too much of a gentleman to tell an untruth. Whatever we may think of this remark, we cannot but be struck with the power which politeness had over the infidel. And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite.

1. *We confrom to the Scriptures.* If St. Paul taught politeness by his example—so did he in his writings. He tells us, "In honor we prefer one another." Here is the great secret of politeness, viz: "Be courteous," in other words—be polite.

2. *We make Friends.* Nothing so wins upon strangers as true politeness. A little attention, shown in a stage, or in the cars, or at a public table, costs us very little. But what an effect it has upon the persons to whom the attention is shown. The pleased look, the gratified smile show us that we have gained a friend.

3. *We increase our usefulness.* One reason why ministers and good Christian people have no more influence, is on account of their sour face and forbidding countenance. They look as if they said—Keep away from me. But if they allow the vulgar to approach within reach of their majestic presence, there is a pompous manner or way they have, which prevents the hearts of others going out to them, and thus influence over such people is lost.

4. *It gives sccuess.* Let any man who has goods to sell, or office to attain, be kind and polite, no sham—like that put on by politicians —and his goods are sold and his office reached, ten times sooner than the man who looks mad and cuts you up as he cuts off his calicoes and cloths.

Politeness, of all things earthly, costs the least. But its power, it is not saying too much, is tremendous. As Sydney Smith said of Daniel Webster, "he was a steam engine in trowsers," so we say of the really genuine polite man—he too is a steam engine—his power in his particular sphere, is wonderful. He, other things being any thing like equal, will accomplish good in the world.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS.—It is no uncommon thing for men to flatter themselves that God cannot be displeased with them because they have omitted to do a great many bad deeds, which they would have done, had they not been restrained by the fear of the law or of public opinion. The soundness of such morality is very well exhibited in Lessing's parable of "The wolf on his death bed."

"A wolf lay at his last grasp, and was reviewing his past life. 'It is true,' said he, 'I am a sinner, but yet, I hope not one of the greatest. I have done evil, but I have also done much good. Once, I remember, a bleating lamb that had strayed from the flock, came so near me, that I might easily have throttled it; but I did it no harm."

"I can testify to all that," said his friend, the fox, who was helping him prepare for death, "I remember perfectly all the circumstances. It was just at the time when you were so dreadfully choked with that bone in your throat."

INDECISION IN RELIGION.—There are always to be found some who halt between two opinions, and who strive to occupy the intermediate region (if there were any) between faith and unbelief. In respect to these, a modern preacher says:

"Such persons imagine that they have made some progress in religion, but they have not, in fact, set out. In ascending the Alps, you must reach the Grands Mulets before night, or you must go back and start again. So if you stop in religion, before you come to the conviction that religion is the supreme concern, you must go back to the beginning. The religious life, the discipleship of Christ, the service of God, begin in conviction—in conviction of sin, conviction of duty, conviction of the absolute and entire dependence of the soul on God for peace, forgiveness, happiness on earth, safety in death, welcome in eternity."

Anecdotes of Avarice.

A person who worked in a brewery, (says a Basle *Courier*) quarrelled with one of his fellow workmen, and struck him in such a manner that he died upon the spot. No other person was witness of the deed. He then took the dead body, and threw it into a large fire under the boiling vat, where it was in a short time so completely consumed, that no traces of his existence remained. On the following day when the man was missing, the man observed very coolly, that he had perceived him to have been intoxicated, and that he had probably fallen from a bridge which he had to cross in his way home and been drowned. For the space of seven years after no one entertained any suspicions of the real state of the fact. At the end of this period the murderer was again employed in the same brewery. He was then induced to reflect on the singularity of the circumstance, that his crime had remained so long concealed. Having retired one night to rest one of the other workmen who slept with him hearing him in his sleep, "What was it you did seven years ago?" "I put him" he replied, still speaking in his sleep, "Under the boiling vat." As the affair was not entirely forgotten it immediately occurred to the man, that his bed-fellow must allude to the person who was missing about that time, and he gave information of what he had heard to a magistrate. The murderer was apprehended; and though at the first he denied that he knew anything of the matter, a confession of his crime was at length obtained from him, for which he suffered condign punishment.

A Philadelphia merchant, many years ago, whose wealth and importance was only equalled by the goodness of his heart and the purity of his principles, rescued a mechanic from the clutches of poverty, and what was worse in those days, the hands of the Sheriff. The son of the mechanic was young, but old enough to know his father's benefactor. Many years after this, the merchant fell into difficulties, and at a most trying moment, when all his former friends had forsaken him, the mechanics son, now comparatively wealthy, stepped forward to his relief. "I am much indebted to you," said the reduced merchant. "By no means" said the other, "I have only paid the debt which my father contracted thirty years ago, when I was just old enough to understand the cause of my poor mother's tears." The merchant grasped his hand and burst into tears.

Anecdote of Audubon.

Returning from Philadelphia, after an absence of several months, absorbed in the newly found delights of home, he failed to inquire the fate of a certain wooden box, which, before his departure, he had entrusted to the care of a relative, with the strictest injunctions as to its safety. At last, on interrogation, this treasure was produced, the dearly prized deposit of all his drawings, more cherished than a casket of rarest jewels! It was opened, and what was Audubon's dismay to perceive the misfortune which had befallen it. A pair of Norway rats having taken possession and appropriated it, had reared there a whole party. A few gnawed bits of paper were the only remains of what a few months before had been a thousand marvellous representations of the curious inhabitants of the air! The shock of such a calamity was too much even for the fortitude of Audubon. Like an electric stroke it thrilled his whole nervous system, and for some time caused the entire prostration of his physical powers. A burning heat rushed through his brain on the discovery, of the entire wreck of the result of all his efforts and his patience! For nights he could not sleep, and days were passed with listless apathy, till at length invigoration of mind and frame gradually, under kindly influences, returned. He once again took up his pencils, his note-book, and his gun, and went forth to the woods. Then consoling himself with the reflection that he could make much better drawings than before, he persevered untiringly for three whole years, until his portfolio was replenished!—*Audubon, the Naturalist.*

THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—The kingdom of Oude, of which we have heard much for the last few weeks, is a fertile region in Hindostan, comprising something over 20,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,000,000. It became subordinate to the British in 1765, and notwithstanding they have claimed independence of foreign power since 1819, their prince has recently been deposed, and his territory annexed to British India. It is the mother of the late king of Oude, who has just arrived in England, for the purpose of a personal appeal to that government, to reinstate her son. She comes surrounded with all the grandeur of an oriental queen, with a long train of attendants, and a purse of $400,000 for private expenses. The whole town of Southampton was on the *qui vivie* the day she landed, but she was carefully secreted from the populace in a closely guarded palanquin. It is said that the East India Company is indebted to the late king, to the amount of $12,000,000, a circumstance which, of itself, goes to show that the peeple had wrongs. It is also stated that the native population "rejoice in the overthrow of their tyrent," and much prefer British rule.

However wrong the East India Company may have been in the matter, from what knowledge we are able to gain of the case, we opine that the "Queen's" visit to England will not result in restoring the throne to her son.

"Adorn the Doctrine."

Unconsidered trifles, stamp our character for the eye of others. Followers of Christ must be noted for the sweetness and benevolence of their habitual bearing in all places. If not, they dishonor Him whom they are held to represent. Step into a city car or omnibus, for illustration. How many sit in selfish satisfaction throughout a long ride, occupying superfluous space, but never think of so much as moveing a few inches, while others are compelled to stand! Are any of these professing Christians? We have a sort of social law, in America, which secures seats for ladies in every conveyance; but did the reader ever see a seat yelided to *a stranger of the other sex, out of regard* to kindness or courtesy? Does any man, after enjoying half the way, the seat to which priority of seizure had entitled him, kindly exchange places with another who is working his passage on foot? Does any one say to himself, when standing, faint with weariness, by the hour, in a well-filled car—"How I wish there was some *professor of religion* in these seats—then I should not be kept standing to the last, but these concealed sufferings would be kindly anticipated!" Yet who can deny that there *should* be reason for just such a thought in such a case? We can scarcely say that we have seen such kindness in such places; but we have often thought how lovely, how precious, how honorable and how servicable to the cause of Christ, they would be, if practised by his people for his sake.

SCHOOL CENSUS RETURNS.—We are indebted to Mr. L. C. Van Allen of this city, for the following list of the returns made by him.—They are accurate and may be relied upon as forming the number of children in this city, between the ages of four and eighteen years:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1st Ward,	65	69	134
2d "	73	74	147
3d. "	71	53	124
Total,	209	196	2405

The above returns show an increase of seventy-nine over those of last year.—*Stockton Argus.*

RIVER MINING.—The miners on the Middle and South Fork of the American river are still doing well. The late rains have not interfered with their operations.

Gold.

"Virtue now, nor noble blood,
Nor wit, by love is understood;
Gold alone does passion move,
Gold monopolizes love.
Gold begets in brethren hate,
Gold in families debate;
Gold does friendship separate,
Gold does civil wars create;
These the smallest harms of it!
Gold alas! does love beget."
(*Anacreon, translated by Crowley.*)

Not less in lands whose mountains gaze
Through evening's veil of purple haze
Far down the vistas of the West—
Where on the twilight water's breast
Soft beaming Hesper drifts away
Beyond the sunset's farthest bay—
Than in the clime of sapphire skies,
Where Phosphor sheds his early gleam
O'er Grecian goddess' sacred shine
And temple, cloudlike, crystaline,
And ballowed mount and haunted stream
The glory of the deities;—
Not less in times when Earth grown old
In thousand ceaseless journeys told
Fails towards her final pause;
When altered manners, other laws,
Bear witness to far different days
Than when by gilded baseness strung
Anacreon taught his mellow lays
Unwonted notes of scornful ire;
Or English *Cowley* gaily sung
And touched his master's lyre—
Not less within *our* days and hills
Holds Gold the empire of the heart,
To bind and break, to link and part,
To mete the scope of passion's thrills
To tame or bid the pulse beat high;
To weigh the meaning of a sigh,
To sink the soul beneath the sense,
To prize the husk the grain above,
All grace, all virtue to dispense,
Beget and crown, or vanquish Love. W

PACIFC CONFERENCE.—The Pacific Conferance of the M. E. Church South, met on Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding, and was opened with service by Rev. Mr. Fulton and others. The minutes having been read and adopted, the examination of Elders was resumed. The names of J. F. Blythe and B. R. Johnson being called, they were examined on character and passed. The name of the late S. W. Ellis being also called, feeling remarks were made by the Rev. Messrs. Bailey and Blythe. On the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Sanders, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Bailey, it was ordered unanimously that the Alabama Conference be requested to enroll the name of the widow of deceased among their beneficiaries. J. L. Sanders and John T. Cox's names were called—characters examined and passed—and the latter admitted into full connection. J.T. Cox, J.C. Stewart, R. A. Latimer and R. C. Martin were then examined by the Bishop as to faith and doctrine, accompaned by eloquent and touching admonitions. R. C. Martin passed, admitted into full connection and elected deacon. The case of J. G. Johnson, probation of first year, was called up—character passed and he continued on trial. The Conference Stewards then made their call for statistics. In answer to the query, there seemed to be no recommendations for Deacons orders from the local ranks. Rev. Mr. Bailey presented a recommendation of Jacob Gruell for Elders' orders from the Santa Clara Circuit Quarterly Conference, whereupon he was duly elected. The Committee appointed to meet the Committee of Conference of the California Conference, on the interests of Methodism in this State, reported substantially that the Committees had met and found it impossible to unite the two churches upon an equitable basis. The report was received, adopted and ordered on file. The Committee on Books and Periodicals presented a report, which, was adopted. A communication was received from E. W. Sehon, Missionary Secretary, and read, relative to the missionary operations of this Church. The Secretary then called for conferance statistics, which were submitted. After the final notices and a statement from the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald with regard to the *Pacific Methodist*, the Conferance adjourned with benediction by the Bishop.—*Union.*

The Crystal Palace Water Towers.

The water towers are among the most extraordinary, if not the most extraordinary engineering works of the present day. Some idea of their strength and magnitude may be found from the fact, that each have to support, at a height of nearly 300 feet above the ground, a body of water of not less than 2,000 tons weight, and that this vast mass of fluid is constantly in motion, caused by the entry into the huge tank of the supply, and the rushing out of the waters into the lower basins. The towers are polygonal in their construction, and are 46 feet in diameter, from centre to centre of the columns. They are constructed, to a great extent, upon the same plan as the Crystal Palace—namely, of a series of cast-iron columns and girders; and the whole of the height is divided into tiers or galleries, each of which, to the uppermost one, may be reached by a winding staircase. The total height of the towers, from the first floor or tier to the top of the chimney-cap, is 279 feet, being 77 feet more than the entire height of the monument of the Fire of London; 107 feet higher than the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar Square; and 155 feet above that of the Duke of York, in Carlton Place. It is hardly necessary to say, that from the summit of these lofty towers, a most magnificent view may be obtained of the surrounding country; and on a clear day, and with the aid of a good glass, portions of the Channel can be distinctly seen. The tank on each tower supplies but one jet of water to the lower series of fountains, but this is a jet. The pressure on the mouth of this jet to the square inch is no less than 262 lbs., and the water rises, when undisturbed by wind, to a height of 280 feet. When the tank of the water tower is full, as was the case on Wednesday, the total weight resting on the foundation of the tower is something alarming, especially when we consider that the soil is clayey and the site upon the side of a steep hill. The weight on the foundation is—water in tank, 2,000 tons; wrought iron in tower, 240 tons; cast in tower, 638 tons; glass, timber, lead, etc., 200 tons:—total weight of each tower, 3,078 tons. From the base of these towers iron pipes are laid conducting the water to all the fountains of the upper and lower series. For this purpose upwards of ten miles of iron pipes are required. Through the smallest of these pipes a person could easily crawl; the largest would accommodate several in its huge diameter. All form a gigantic network, spreading in every direction under the rich green turf and brilliant parterres of the grounds round the Palace. A sum of money as large, we believe, as that expended on the whole of the Crystal Palace and its internal decorations and works of art has been expended in completing this magnificent system of water display. The magnitude of the undertaking may be conceived from the circumstance that when all the fountains are in full operation there are no less than 11,788 jets playing at once, through which 120,000 gallons of water pass per minute.—*English Paper.*

EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A semi-annual examination of the children in our public schools commence Monday, and will be continued until Saturday next, when the schools will closed for the usual monthly vacation.

Blessedness of a Regular Hearing of the Word of God.

Luke xi: 28.

"*Blessed are they that hear the Word of God and keep it.*"

Preached by the Rev. Dr. Scott, 28th Sept., 1856, Sunday afternoon, at the dedication of Zion's Chapel on Pacific street, San Francisco. Published by request.

II.

THERE IS SOMETHING IN THE MERE LISTENING TO THE WORD OF GOD READ AND PREACHED ON THE SABBATH DAY THAT BESPEAKS A BLESSING. The blessedness of regular attendance upon the House of the Lord is to be seen in various ways. What is the social, mental and moral convictions of those that do not listen to the public reading of the Holy Scriptures, nor to the faithful preaching of the Gospel of the grace of God? I need not go to the mountains and bring from thence the poor Digger Indians, to show what human beings are without civilization and the word of God. I need not describe to you the actual condition of millions of colored people in Africa, whence your forefathers came; nor the state of the white people of Europe when they were savages. The Cannibals of the Islands of the sea, the poor Chinese in our State, and the heathen generally are all it is true painful illustrations of what men are without the knowledge of the true God. But we have also examples of our own races, and near at home. There are multitudes amongst ourselves, who habitually keep aloof from the House of God —who do not read his word for themselves, nor do they hear it read and expounded from the pulpit. They are living without God, and without Christ, and without hope in the world—at least without any well grounded hope of future happiness. Some of them are the children of pious parents. They were brought up to attend church. But all their religion, and most of their good habits, they have left at home. Their piety was not strong enough to bear transportation, or a long journey.

But I was saying, there is much in *the mere habit of going to Church on Sunday that contributes to the welfare of society.* Such a habit establishes regularity in a family, and promotes its cleanliness and order and self-respect. It is difficult to analyse, or to ascertain and weigh exactly how much we are indebted to influences that are ever operating upon us—silently, impalpably, but no less certainly and powerfully. That which is *ever, and everywhere present*, like the light and air of heaven, though vital like oxygen to our existence, is generally overlooked. We have so long and so fully enjoyed the benefits of christianty in our families, and its influences over our temporal affairs, that it is difficult—indeed quite impossible for us, to see what we should have been without the word of God. The simple winding up of the week's work at the end of every six days—the weekly renovation and cleansing of the house, and of the garments and persons of the laboring poor—the presence of the father with his children all tidy and smiling because father's at home free from anxiety and labor, one day out of seven, has a powerful influence in refining and elevating our feelings, and in smoothing the brow of care, and wearing off many of the sharp corners of life. The repose, the invitation to reading and sentiment, to domestic affections, and to the indulgence of the hopes and feelings inspired by the House of God, that occur every Lord's day, is oil to the troubled waters of the world. The rest of the Lord's day is the *great exorciser of evil spirits. The mere sight* of a church steeple—and I wish all our Churches had steeples to them—is a monitor from the skies, warning man of his origin and destiny. The traveller from a christian land in a heathen country *feels* the absence of churches and Sabbath assemblies more than almost anything else. Let "the cheerful Sabbath bells" be heard by the now, thought—rich misanthrope, whose sentiments are well nigh withered up—in whose sight the world is sullen gloom, and

"——His hearts awakes
His ear drinks in
The cheering music; his relenting soul
Yearns after the joys of social life,
And softens with the love of human kind."

Let the House of God stand in the path of the solitary wanderer in a strange land, whose soul is often with his loved ones in their distant home, and let its songs of praise fall on his ear, and they will be to him like the voice *of one proclaming from afar off hills, the glad tidings of good.* But it is not only as the *casterout* of gloomy and dark feelings—as a refiner of domestic and social character, and as a *herald* calling us to the skies; but the habit of hearing the word of God, at regular stated times, is the only sure way of securing our attention to it. As *that which is everybody's business is nobod's*; so that which is the business of every day and of any time, is in great danger of being altogether neglected. A man may read the word of God on any day of the week, but does he do it? Then if he does not do so on a week day, will he do so on Sunday, if there is no church-going? I fear not. It was your duty to unite and build this House for the Lord; but you had to make a definite contract with the builder. And he made it his *personal* business to employ the men and have the work done. So you may read and pray, and work at your soul's salvation any where and on any day of the week; but it is surely best to have one day out of the seven, and a suitable place set apart for this great work. Every recurring Sabbath is a proclamation of God's good will—another offer of pardon—another assurance of the Resurection and of life everlasting in glory. There is moreover something in living sympathy and contact of our neighbors in the House of God —something in the appearance, voice, gesture, eye, tears and moving lips of the man of God, as he tells us the story of the cross, that interests us far more than the mere printed page. God has placed his chief honor on the word. The treasure is in earthly vessels that the excellency may be of God, and not of man. He has ordained that the world shall be connected not by preaching politics or philosophy, but by the preaching of *Christ crucified* as one, only, supreme and all sufficient Saviour. It is by the *foolishness* of preaching that men are to be converted and saved.

III.

The blessedness of hearing the word of God will further appear, if you remember what the Gospel is designed to do. We have but to look into Paul's epistle to see how awfully depraved men are in heathern countries. We have concurring testimony from travellers, philosophical inquirers and missionaries in our day. The lessons of our streets demonstrate how wretchedly depraved men are without the purifying faith and hope of the Gospel. We have only to lift off everything we have received, felt and known that the Gospel has bestowed upon us, and then we might have some idea of how much we are indebted to it. It is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. It casts out every unclean spirit, and makes men good citizens, and men of immortality. It renews the will and the affections, It imparts a heaven born tendency to our nature. It effects equally the judgement and the feelings; the principles of action and the conduct of life. It conquers passion and pride; curbs the violence of rage and envy, and anger and selfishness. It makes the drunkard sober; the sensualist, pure; the blasphemer, prayerful, and teaches the miser and the voluptuary to seek pleasuse and wealth in the skies. It teaches us that we are the offsprings of God and heirs of immortality. It raises our thoughts to our duties and our illustrious destiny. It soothes our various sorrows, by suggesting topics of consolation amidst the severest privations and the most painful and complicated sufferings. It is our comforter amidst the loss of health, of friends and property. Let the prisoner tell what support it has whispered to his soul, when there was none to hear his sighings, and none to pity or relieve—when the past and the future ever alike painful, and the iron entered into his soul. Let the widow on a pallet of straw and the fatherless without bread, tell what comfort the Bible has administered in the midst of their afflictions. Let the disconsolate, the weary of the world, the forsaken and broken of heart, the stranger and the travellor, the exile and the sorrow smitten and the solitary, declare what Heavenward heart-healing influences it has poured upon the darkness and loneliness of their condition. Let the death-bed speak of the preciousness of the word of God! When the false and shadowy possessions of earth can no longer be retained —when their worthlessness is demonstrated—when earthly honors and hopes perish—when all earth's alliances are dissolved—when the eye is closing on everything below the sun —and eternity is looming upon the soul.— Then what is the value of the word of God? Who can fully describe its gracious and benignant influences in calming the last and deepest anxieties of nature—in giving confidence to the sinking spirits, and in filling the soul with confidence to go forth to meet the unveiled majesty of the Ineffable Creater. Oh, it is as at this solemn moment that one single sentence of consolation—one kind and merciful promise of the word of God—outweighs all the terrors of grim death and of the grave. Then the blessed gospel assures us of a crown and kingdom, a house not made with hands, gives lustre to the eye, and stamps with an impress of celestial joy the features that are receiving their last form and character from the cold hand of death. It is when our heart strikes back from earth, that the soul rises, mounts and flees to the bosom of God, its everlasting home.

Finally, to realize the blesedness of hearing the word of God, remember,

1. You must hear it with deep and fixed attention. When your pastor reads and preaches it too you, listen to what he says.— Let not your thoughts wander with the fools eyes to the ends of the earth, but let them be fixed on him, and the message he has for you, from God. Take heed *how* you hear, as well as *what you* hear.

2. You must hear the word of God with a *teachable, humble, submissive* spirit, such as Samuel had when he said, "speak now, for thy servant heareth." Our blessed Lord illustrated the spirit we must have when we sit at his feet, by tellings us, "except we be converted and become as a little child, we cannot see the kingdom of God."

3. We must hear the word of God with a deep, penitent, self-examining, home fixing spirit. There must be a personal application of what we hear. There is bread enough in the world to feed every man, woman and child in it, yet some perish for the want of bread. There is fresh water enough for every thirsting creature on our planet; yet many die of thirst. There must be a personal application, or men will die for the want of bread and water. So there is grace enough to save every one of you; but it must be personally secured. You must ask—seek—knock, or you have no right to expect the blessing. Men must strive to be saved, if they would escape from the wrath to come. The blood of Christ is sufficient to save us every one, and all the world besides, but it must be applied. As the first step to wisdom is to feel that we are ignorant, the first thing in order to salvation is to feel that we are in need of it—that we are sinners exposed to the wrath of God. We must hear the word of God with faith and prayer. Faith is essential *to salvation. Faith cometh by hearing,* and hearing by the word of God, and the word by the preaching of the gospel, and the preacher must be converted, and called of God, and sent to warn men to flee from the wrath to come.

This subject teaches you, first to pity those, who are without the word of God. I hope this congregation will from the very begining be an aggressive, advancing missionary church. I hope you will pray for the heathen, and for your fellow-men who are living in sin and the *bonds of iniquity, and that you will* labor for their salvation—strive to bring them to the House of God. Encourage your pastor, honor him for his work sake, pray for him, for he is to watch for souls as one that has to give an account at the judgment seat.

Secondly, rejoice in the light of the Divine Word. It is a lamp unto your feet and a light unto your path. God has dealt very bountifully with you. Praise the Lord for all His mercies—meditate often on His word.— Make it the song of your pilgrimage, till you go over Jordan to the promised Land.

CRUEL TREATMENT.—An order was given yesterdy for the arrest of one of the school teachers, charged with cruel treatment inflicted upon a little boy five years of age. The child was not a member of the school, but went to the door in order to gain the assistance of an elder brother for the accomplishment of a certain purpose. The teacher caught him at the door and abused him with blows most uncalled for We prefer to omit a statement of the facts in the case until the investigation shall be had.—*Dem. State Jour.*

Interior News.

A pioneer club of those who came to California in 1850 and '51 has been formed in Trinity county. The list shows quite a large number of members.

THE PEOPLE VS. S. B. GRUMMOND.—The defendant was indicted in Humboldt county on a charge of murder, and sent to this county for safe keeping, there being no jail in Humboldt county. The persons by whom the defendant was sent had no evidence of their authority to detain him whatever, and upon his being brought before his Honor, R. T. Miller, County Judge of Trinity county, upon a writ of Habeas Corpus, was discharged from custody.—*Trinity Journal.*

WOLFISH COALITION.—Our old friend, B. Deffs, in company with Mr. Hannan and one or two others en route from Siskiyou county to this place on Thursday morning, when near Stark's ranch, in the northern part of this county, were attacked by a huge California lion, which sprang upon the mule which Mr. Deffs was riding. A dog belonging to the party grappled him by the throat, when Mr. Deffs fired at him with his revolver, the ball striking him in the back of the head. Some four or five shots were fired before they succeeded in killing him. He measured 6 feet 3 and 1.2 inches.—*Trinity Journal.*

CHILD LOST.—A Spanish boy about seven years of age, left the house of his parents on L street between 3d and 4th, on Saturday morning, and has not been heard from since. We are informed, however, that he was seen on the levee at the time of the leaving of the boats for San Francisco on that day.—*State Journal.*

THE WEATHER.—During the week the weather has been cold and dry, with only an occasional shower to remind us of what we may expect before long. As well as we can read signs at present, the indications give token of an auspicious season coming for the miner.—*Trinity Jonrnal.*

The people of Trinity county have it in contemplation to construct a large canal for supplying water to miners. The following is an estimate of its capacity and financial results:

This canal will furnish 5,068,800 cubic feet of water every 24 hours, equal to 2000 inches. 2000 inches will make 166 sluice-heads of 12 inches each the usual amount used.

166 sluice-heads, 1st class water at $15 per week,	$2,490
80 sluice-heads, 2d class, at $8 per week,	640
Income per week,	$3,130
52 weeks at $3,130	$162,760

The probable amount of expenses per annum, will be as follows:

Salary of Superintendent,	$3,000
" " six laborers at $100 per month,	7,000
Incidental expenses, for brakes, &c.,	5,000
Taxes, (supposed,)	2,250
Total expenses per annum	$17,450

This will leave a net profit of $145,310, which is the interest at the rate of 2 1 2 per cent per month on $484,466, which is the actual cash value of the canal when finished.

The water will furnish employment for 738 miners, directly, and it is quite reasonable to calculate that it will give employment to as many more indirectly, making profitable labor for at least fourteen hundred men.

A correspondent of the Marysville *Inquirer* writing from Forest City, says:

However, our party being beat, does not apparently stop the diggings from paying.— The Live Yankee Company pays from 1 to 6 ozs. per day to the man. Golden Gate, Washington, United Monumental and Knickerbocker Companies, pay largely. At South Alleghanytown and Janetown, the mines are paying tremendously large. Every prospect bids fair for a larger yield of gold this winter than any previous.

RAIN AND SNOW.—A gentleman from Plumas county informs us that there has been considerable rain in the mountains and some snow. The Yuba is slightly on the rise at this point.—*Marysville Express.*

MURDER AT EL DORADO.—The Placerville *American* of Saturday last contains the particulars of a dreadful murder which was committed on Monday last at the town of El Dorado. The *American* says:

On Monday evening last, a man whose name we could not learn, shot Mr. Solliman, of Missouri Flat. Report says that Mr. Solliman, who was playing at billiards, accidentally and unintentionally hit the murderer in the face with the cue with which he was playing, but instantly turned around and made an apology. The man arose, walked toward the door, took out a revolver, and deliberately fired four times at Mr. Solliman. One of the balls entered his heart, and he expired immediately. The assassin made his escape, but was pursued and arrested at Pekin, a mining locality in Big Canon, and taken to Coloma to await his trial.

The reprehensible practice of carrying deadly weapons, which may be, as in this instance, used to the destruction of life, calls loudly for some stringent legislative enactment on the subject. The frequency with which deadly weapons are drawn for the purpose of taking life, or of inflicting personal injury, is quite alarming, and cannot be too strongly reprobated. Men who will carry deadly weapons for *the purpose of bravado, and who, upon even* imagined slights or insults, will draw them for the purpose of taking the lives of their fellowmen, should be shunned as one would shun a deadly viper.

☞ A woman residing up town pretends to be able to attract persons to her by burning a candle which has been used at a wake. While the taper is burning she fixes her mind upon the person she desires to see, and he is compelled to direct his steps towards her dwelling. She professes also to be able to discover the body of a drowned person by the same means. Taking one of the candles, she seats herself in a boat and rows about. The moment the boat passes over the body the candle ceases to burn. It is a most singular superstition, but the woman claims the correctness of her theory in the strongest terms.—*Democrat State Journal.*

SECRET SESSION.—The doors of the Recorder's Court room were closed to outsiders on Saturday afternoon, during the examination of a case involving certain family difficulties. This Star Chamber arrangement may be legal, but its propriety is doubted in the instance referred to.—*Dem. State Journal.*

THE BRIG.—Twenty-six prisoners are now in confinement upon the Brig, charged with crimes as follows: Grand larceny, 13; assault to kill, 3; obtaining money by false pretences, 3; petit larceny, 2; swindling, 1; murder, 1; murder in second degree, 1.—*Ib.*

THE DAY FIXED.—Nathan Cottle, convicted of the murder of young Cole, at Volcano, and who, upon a second trial, was convicted, has been sentenced by Judge Creamer to be hung on Friday, the 19th day of December next.—*Columbia Gazette.*

The weather still continues clear and pleasant On Wednesday last we had a slight shower.—*Ib.*

THE CASE OF STONESIFER.—The decision in this case will be found in another column, as rendered in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The circumstances connected with this sad affair were fully related at the time of the trial, and the mere mention of the title is sufficient to bring the entire affair fresh to the recollection of our readers. Much sympathy has been expressed in behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, and his case has been regarded with much favor by the entire community. The points taken will be read with interest and the result will be regarded with regret, even while its justness is admitted. The judgment is affirmed, and the Court below is directed to fix a day to carry the sentence into execution.—*Dem. State Journal.*

THE PACIFIC

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, 1856

Consequences.

Every one must be aware that the most momentous consequences rest upon the course which we here pursue in religious things. Analogy teaches us that immense alternatives may be decided by our almost unconscious actions. Thoughtless youth often determines all the destiny of manhood, and appoints one to honor or shame. The long years of prosperity or infamy, which a life may include, are by no means before the mind of the youth. Could he see them, his young intellect would stagger under the load of his conscious responsibility. In a free, careless hour his conduct is leading in a long train of joys, bright-hued and lasting as life, or of sorrows so linked together that they seem to come in an inevitable chain. The future is determined by to-day, and so determined that no amount of future wisdom can wholly arrest the tendencies of present crime, and no experience of sorrow fully atone for present folly.

And so it is forever. A future day takes its color from this life's morning. Because the issues are so much more momentous than any earthly issue, the principle is not therefore less wise or less just. If man's probation were extended until he could comprehend all the consequences of obedience or disobedience to God, it would never close. For he would never have reached full apprehension, though his years should outnumber those of the first-born of angels. Obedience is to be chosen for its own sake, for its rightness, for its fitness, for its necessity; although the Supreme One has in graciousness added to the force of this motive, some fearful views of the results of disobedience. Consequences are not comprehended until they have been all experienced in the long life of a deathless spirit. They roll on and gather with the surges of ages. They have but begun to be realized when worlds have completed their cycles and the present has grown to be dim past. No! none but God can comprehend the consequences to a deathless spirit of a course of intelligent obedience to him, or of obdurate hardness. Finite deeds roll on to infinite consequences. On the one side is hope and peace and joy forever. On the other, regrets and moanings, sighing and despair. To rehearse them is to live an eternity, and the choice of the one or the other, falls into this little span of life. Oh, in the midst of earthly cares, would we cast the eye forward and read a page from our future possible history, it would move our present deeds. Like the prophet, our vision should be on the future, for from thence are we to borrow motive and strength for the present hour. Little indeed it is that we can grasp of the difference between the state of a joyous and a wretched being, living through ages, passing from one period to another in infinite progression, ever increasing in joy or sorrow. Yet one or the other state is ours,—ours who write and yours who read; and so let us ponder it, that the view shall prove a large motive to influence us. It is more honorable to him who moves and to us, that the rightness of his service, *our duty*, are the motives chiefly presented; yet possible consequences in all their vastness are presented also; and though we cannot comprehend them, yet we may not shut our eyes to such as we can see. If our hearts be dead to the claims of duty, if our eyes are blind to the beauty of living in accordance with the will and mind of a perfect being, let us not be reckless of consequences, and rush on to ruin.

Earnest Christian.

MESSRS EDITORS: Who among professing Christians realize as they should, the full import of the words at the head of this article?

That there is a manifest and increasing want of *earnestness* and engagedness in the great mass of professing Christians, in reference to spiritual and divine things, will, it is believed, be readily admitted.

While at the Communion season, or on special occasions, there may be *spasmodic* efforts to correct the evil, and infuse vitality into the spiritual man, still in the main, the *deadly stupor* prevails, and the charge made against the people of God by the Prophet Jeremiah, "Your sins have witholden good things from you—*and my people love to have it so*," is verified, by the apathy and indifference of Christians, and the consequent slow progress of the cause of religion.

We have among us the *earnest* laboring man,—the *earnest* business man,—the *earnest* professional man,—and we have also just seen a goodly number of *earnest* politicians, ALL of whom in their respective callings and professions, give the most undoubted evidence of *earnestness*,—But where? and who are the *truly earnest Bible christians?* Would it not require the most careful search of a *spiritual* DIOGENES, exploring with his "*lantern*" by "*daylight*," to find them?

The question may well be asked, what can be done to inspire spiritual life in all its freshness, vigor and *earnestness*, into the hearts and lives of Christians, and thus secure to all around us the rich and precious blessings which would be sure to flow therefrom? I would that this question might be answered by you in such a manner, as to reach the heart of every Christian in the land, and thus by the blessing of God, incite all to irrepressible *desires*, *earnestness*, and continued *efforts*, in the Christian course.

The *earnestness* which is here intended, is the spontaneous outgoings of a renewed heart, deeply imbued and pervaded with the principles of religion, and filled with the love of God, leading to *earnest, continued* efforts, for the salvation of others, the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the glory of God.

We may find *motives* for increased *earnestness* in the Christian life, by contemplating the value of the soul and the matchless price paid for its Redemption. The importance of the work to be accomplished—the uncertainty and brevity of life—and the retributions of the world to come, in the fearful, or glorious, rewards which await those over whom we have influence, measurably dependent in their eternal results, upon the efforts, we as individual Christians may now put forth.

And what *incentives* to Christian *earnestness* and fidelity, we have presented in the inspired record, as examples worthy of our imitation, in the lives of Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles and Bible Saints! And also in the history of the lives of eminent men of God, from the time of Christ to the present day? Who, has not contemplated with peculiar interest the *earnestness*, devotion, and consecration, of these eminent servants of God, as they have patiently *toiled*, and *labored*, and *suffered*, and *died*, in their *earnest* efforts, to advance the cause of religion, to save the souls of their fellow men, and to glorify the God of Heaven? And is there less cause for individual Christian *earnestness* and effort, in the service of God, in these latter days, than in the time of Abraham, or Moses, or Elijah, or Paul, or of the Martyrs who have sealed their testimony with their blood, since the days of our Savior?

What glorious *results* would follow such *earnest* consecration to the service of God? in our own hearts being filled, "with the peace of God which passeth understanding,"—"through the power of the Holy Ghost,"—In the influence for good we should thus exert on all around us, "as ambassadors for Christ,"—"as workers together with him," in the salvation of our dying fellow men; and in being the instruments of helping to advance the cause of our blessed Redeemer on the earth!

When will the Church universal, private Christians, Officers, and Ministers, ALL, as one man, in the respective spheres assigned us, come up to the standard of holy living, and *earnestness* in the Christian life, which it is our privilege, as well as our duty to attain unto?

O, how we need a fresh baptism from on high, a reconsecration, it may be a reconversion of heart and all our powers, to the work and services of our Lord and Master.

We want the *earnestness* that comes from a deep experience, of the power of the gospel, and the love and fullness of God in our own souls, that thus we may be led to feel continually in reference to the world around us in some measure, as did the Apostle, when he said, "For necessity is laid upon me, yea, woe, is unto me, if I preach not the gospel."

There is import in the language of Scripture, when addressed to Christians, indicative of great *earnestness*, "*Be instant* in season, and out of season,"—"*Redeeming* the time,"—"*Put on* the whole armor of God,"—"*Fight* the good fight of faith."—"*overcome* the world,"—"*so run* that ye may obtain."

While we see all around us the dreadful tendencies and results of sin on the impenitent and its almost universal *hardening* and *deadening* influences upon professing Christians, forcibly illustrating the prophetic vision, of the "*open valley*," "*full of bones*," "*very dry*," and while feeling our own impotence, to give or restore spiritual life in ourselves or others, how does it become us, to be humbled in the dust, and offer our whole selves, anew upon the *altar*, "Living sacrifices, holy, acceptable unto God, which is our reasonable service;" while, with something of the *spirit* and *earnestness* which filled the heart of the Prophet, we utter the prayer, "COME O BREATH, *and* BREATHE *upon these slain that they may* LIVE." X.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The recent news from Sonora, and the operations of Walker in Nicaragua, tend to evidence conclusively the near fulfilment of designs which are to exert a controlling and permanent influence over the political and social condition of the fairest portion of the North American Continent. The continuous stream of material aid which is rapidly augmenting and efficiently arming Walker's army, leaves little doubt that he will sustain his position against the combined Central American forces. His pertinacious perseverance will evidently triumph over all obstacles, and succeed in establishing the paramount influence of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race in Central America, and thus another stride will be taken towards the accomplishment of the "manifest destiny" of that race in the subjugation of the Indio-Spanish population which inhabits that fertile region.

We have no sympathy with Filibusters, but we cannot shut our eyes to the progress of events, and as certainly as intelligence, activity, energy and courage will *pari passu*, overcome indolence, inertness, and ignorance, so surely will the innate force of the American character subjugate these semi-civilized races, and impress upon society in these countries its own type of civilization.

It is true that fitful efforts have been made by some of these states to infuse energy into their bodies politic, by encouraging the immigration of Europeans, but this will never prevent the predicted result, and in nine cases out of ten, these immigrants would prefer the American rule, to the sluggish and inefficient governments of the present.

The desire for dominancy inherent in the Anglo Saxon race generally, and which is most energetic in the American branch, cannot be restrained by any power which the Central American republics can oppose to it. Its resources are equivalent to the superior intelligence which characterizes it: foiled at one point its persevering efforts are discovered in some new development of its ability to cope with antogonisms. Whatever means may be employed to resist its progress, it has always shewn itself equally able to overcome all opposition to its advanees. To strategy it opposes its peculiar intellectual subtility and diplomatic astuteness,—to force its indomitable courage and unwavering perseverance.

That the two great commercial nations of Europe—England and France—may look with some jealousy upon the rapid extension of American control over a portion of this continent, which is destined to become so important to future commercial operations is but natural:—that they would prefer that routes of transit between the two oceans, should remain in the possession of a weak, indolent people, than that they should be controlled by an energetic and enterprising rival may be well supposed—but public opinion in England is so decidedly opposed to any rupture with this country, that the government would not attempt any armed interference; and the Emperor of France could effect so little, without the aid of the British naval power, that any direct interference from either of these powers need not be apprehended.

The recent treaty, with regard to the Bay Islands, is sufficient evidence of the policy which the government of England has marked out for itself. By that treaty she has satisfied her honor in regard to her protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, and secured a right of way across the Isthmus, and this will, we presume, be the extent of any demand, which either England or France, will make upon any future government that may be established by these Republics.

As in most other great movements in the march of civilization, a universal good, will no doubt in this instance, arise out of a local and limited evil, for there can be no doubt that the developement of the resources of these rich and fertile regions, so abundant, in all the natural advantages of harbors, rivers, &c, and affording such facilities for communication between two great oceans, would be a great benefit to the civilized world.

It were idle, if it were even politic, to endeavor to repress the expansive principle of the American race, by any appeal to what are called the laws of humanity, or abstract principles of right, as they are generally understood. It is our duty to recognise these principles as rules of conduct and to urge them; but however such considerations may modify the mode of accomplishment, they wiil never prevent the fulfilment of the evident design of providence:—so evident that many farseeing and sagacious politicians are already making calculations as if it were *un fait accompli*. It is plainly written by the prophetic finger of fate that the energetic race which is now battling for a foothold in one corner of this interesting country is destined to supplant—to overpower by its intellectual and physical superiority, the weak and unstable elements which constitute the basis of every State of Central America. H.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION held its monthly meeting last Sabbath evening, in the German Mission Church, on Dupont street. A good number was in attendance.

PREMIUMS.—All persons who have been awarded premiums at the late State Fair, are requested to notify Dr. J. C. Cobb, at San Jose, in what way they will have their premiums forwarded to them, at their own risk; and also to authorize some one at San Jose to give a receipt for them. It would be well perhaps, to entrust the matter to the Agent of the Express companies.

From the Oriental.

Sandwich Island Notes.

LAHAINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, July, 1856.

HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Some of our good friends still speak of the Sandwich Islanders as a heathen people. I am going to tell what they do for the diffusion of the gospel. It is stated to be a fact that a larger number, proportionably, are church members, here, than can be found in any other Protestant country; that religious meetings are more regularly and fully attended; and that they give more money, compared with their scanty means, to support religious institutions. Let us see what they do, "out of their deep poverty," to send forth the Word of Life, which has brought them from the dead, to the parts of the earth yet ignorant of its power.

Several delightful meetings have recently been held in Honolulu, chiefly to hear reports from a delegation, consisting of the Rev. Lowell Smith, a missionary, and several native Christians, who were sent in the spring to visit a station established by this people among the inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands. The Hawaiian Missionary Society, which sent the delegation, was formed in 1851. It has now two missions, to support which it is aided by the American Board. That in Micronesia—the name given by geographers to the westerly portion of the Pacific Ocean, lying under the tropical zone—embraces two stations, Strong's Island and Ascension. Several excellent American missionaries, and some devoted Hawaiians, have been sent to these regions; and we hear most gratifying accounts of their success. The other mission is in the Marquesas Islands. It is remarkable that the English Protestants, American Protestants, and French Catholics, have all failed in attempts to impress this most vivacious and most vicious people. But, just as converts from Romanism, or any other erroneous doctrine, are most skillful and most successful in preaching to those still lying under the falsehoods from which they have been delivered, and know best how to sympathise and to instruct, so these simple, persevering, warm-hearted Hawaiians seem to be just the ones to labor with effect among such a people as the Marquesians. White missionaries, with the very skill of the devil, they turned into ridicule. They stood and mimicked their gestures and pronunciation when they preached, made satirical or grotesque remarks as they proceeded, and occasionally, as they heard something opposed to their belief, would emphatically ejaculate "*you lie!*" The four Hawaiians sent, with their wives, were selected from the most intelligent and pious of the nation. They were men of prayer, zeal and patience. They have suffered a great deal, and now are beginning to see the fruits of their labors. It has been of advantage to them to enjoy the presence and assistance of an American Christian mechanic, who will in future be clothed with the privileges of the ministry. It is delightful to see the interest felt in all these missions by the members of the native churches, with what tender affection they are spoken of, and how fervently they are remembered in prayer. The contributions to the Society, in 1852, amounted to $4,978, and in 1853, to $4,659. The sum for 1854 is not known. In 1855, according to the report recently made, it appropriated to the Micronesian Mission $3,441, (the American Board meeting a portion of the whole expense, which was $4,984;) it bore the whole burthen of the Marquesian Mission, $1,422; and had a balance for other grants and expenses, of about $870—the outlays amounting, in all, to $5,743 27. Several hundred dollars of this were derived from foreigners. When so active and self denying a missionary zeal is seen blossoming among huts made of grass—nourished among house holds whose chairs and tables are mats spread upon the mother earth, whose diet is *poi*, (the fermented paste made from the *taro* root,) with melons and fish, whose forks and knives are not silver and steel, but the pentadactyl prongs with which Nature furnishes the wild and rude as well as the wise and the noble—cultivated with prayer by the poor fishermen, who, armed with a harpoon, attack and conquer the shark, and who cross in tiny canoes great distances by sea, and swim a score of miles in these stormy channels—not withering in the breasts of those who rain the sweat of their toil upon the little patches and gardens in the ravines and clefts of the lava—a missionary zeal that excites not a few to rise in the night for prayer, and to meet at the little school houses for the same purpose, at the dawn of every day—then we cannot but acknowledge that it is implanted by the Divine Spirit, and be persuaded that its efforts will be blessed, and produce fruit, when more ostentatious schemes and labors, begotten in lands of wealth and pride, may shoot up in the eyes of the world, to be fruitless and die.

DEPUTATION TO FATUHIVA.

On Sabbath, June 1st, a great meeting was held at the "Stone Church," Honolulu, to receive the report of the deputation already referred to. The members of the delegation had addressed some of the churches previously, but this was a gathering of representatives from different islands, and it was expected that the whole day would be spent in hearing addresses, and transacting the business of such an occasion. The immense building was filled. There were not less than two thousand present; and the neat dresses, almost in foreign style, and the sober, thoughtful, interested air of the assembly, were worthy a similar scene in the United States Among them were the Princess Victoria, and many chiefs. The king was probably there also, though I do not remember looking towards the royal pew. The singing was very sweet. A choir led it, accompanied by a melodian, played by a native young lady.

The morning was occupied with addresses by missionaries. The Rev. Lowell Smith, who led the deputation, gave some account of the voyage, and the state of things at Fatuhiva and the other Marquesian Islands. He said the people were extremely vicious and licentious. The dress of many is a crown of chicken feathers, a *maro* round the loins, and a bunch of feathers upon the ancles. They fought, stole, cheated, and lied, so that whites could scarcely be induced to dwell or visit there. The *tabu* system prevailed in all its severity. The poor women were thus prohibited the choicer kinds of food, such as bananas, cocoanuts, cuttle fish and skipjacks. Many places were polluted by their presence, such as the pig pen, a certain corner of the house, some places of amusement, and the burying grounds—so that no woman ventures to attend a funeral. But the hardest custom of all is the *tabu* of the canoes, so that while the man glides at his ease round the cliffs, his wife or mother must clamber over the hot rocks and dangerous precipices. And to violate the *tabu* was often instant death.

Mr. Smith went on to describe the benefits of missionary labor. The esteem of the people had been won by the patience with which the Hawaiian Christians suffered wrong. They had frequently been advised to kill one of the chiefs, who oppressed them exceedingly. "If he treated us so we would kill him!" But now the natives confide in them, and are changing their manners. They do not now steal their clothes as formerly, especially in the day time. Some who had been baptised by the French *padres*, for the sake of certain presents, came to visit the Hawaiians, and were surprised with the difference from themselves. They afterwards brought their money over to them, and desired the Hawaiians to keep it, as there was no one else they could trust. One Marquesian, the most intelligent man, probably, on the island, gave evidence of sincere conversion. Mr. Smith was satisfied of the change of heart, and so baptized him. Before leaving, Mr. Smith got up an *anti-tabu* feast, of which he succeeded in getting twenty or thirty to partake. A chief sat down between two of his wives, and after eating a portion of a banana, held the remainder for each of them to take a bite. The latter portion of the first chapter of Genesis was then explained to them, and those present promised to observe the *tabu* no more.

The labors and character of the Hawaiian missionaries were then spoken of. They were teaching the natives not only Christianity, but much else that is profitable. Some of the women have learned to make palm leaf hats. The missionaries were unwilling to give up their work; and one woman, nearly worn down with dropsy, did not wish to come home—with martyr-like spirit hoping that her death might glorify God. Many other most interesting details were given by Mr. Smith. If he publishes a report of the voyage, the reader may meet them in a better shape.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

California is no little interested in the proceedings of "the Saints" in her southern borders. A certain Mr. Guess, who had previously resided here, has lately returned from a pilgrimage thither. But his piety, instead of being kindled, has rather been blown out, and is smoking in a way that must be somewhat offensive to the good "elders," and remnant of the elect here. He says he was fleeced of his money, and "bamboozled" in a variety of ways, and warns the people as to what native Hawaiians have to expect in San Bernardino. The native women who have been enticed there, he states, are called "niggers," not allowed to associate with other foreigners, and forced to "do drudgery under other people, perhaps other wives!" An amusing illustration is given by him in an article which appears in the *Polynesian*, translated from the native newspaper, the *Hae Hawaii*, of the manner in which "the Saints" succeed in practising the gift of tongues. It is to be hoped their other miracles are more expertly performed.

"On first arriving there he went to their church, and there saw a Mrs. Woodbury, who also had lived here for a while, stand up and address the Hawaiian women who had been carried thither. She used their own language, and her remarks were ostensibly given at second-hand in English, by an individual by the name of Tate, who represented himself as being a linguist by grace.

But it was plain as a pikestaff that brother Tate was drawing solely upon his imagination, there not being the slightest coincidence between the address in Hawaiian and his English version of it. He was only gulling his hearers."

The narrator exposed the trick and got himself into trouble. Mormonism appears to be dying out entirely here. The Paradise they attempted to establish on the island of Lanai is nearly abandoned by the natives, who ridicule their knavery. There are still three white teachers there. It is to be wished American soil were as easily rid of them. W. S.

Cruelty to Dumb Beasts.

"To err is human," but to be cruel to dumb beasts is worse than brutal. It is very difficult to imagine that any humane person, one in whose bosom are to be found any of the kindly feelings of the human heart, can wantonly inflict any unnecessary pain upon a defenceless beast: one, too, designed for the slaughter. It is proverbial that butchers or those in their employ, are unnecessarily cruel to the poor creatures about to be led to the slaughter. If there were any reason in the nature of things, why this should be the case, no one could reasonably condemn, however much he might deplore it.

These thoughts were suggested by seeing several loads of young cattle with their legs tied, and thrown into carts one upon the other—some with their heads doubled under their body—others, with theirs hanging over the sides of the cart; in two instances the wheel rubbing against them.

It may be proper in many cases to tie the limbs of animals to carry them safely, but not necessary to treat them cruelly. Besides, who would wish to eat the meat from an animal that had been thrown and bruised about in that way. The voice of the entire community is decidedly against this kind of treatment. No one with proper feelings but shudders when seeing this cruelty so often manifested in the treatment of animals perfectly helpless, and unable to utter one word of complaint. There is a law in this State, or ought to be against cruelty to dumb beasts. Let a man unmercifully beat his horse in the streets, every good citizen seeing it, would say he deserved the beating far more than the horse. Suppose it were possible to tie the legs of six or seven horses, and pile them one upon the other in any way, upon a cart, to be drawn through our streets with their heads hanging nearly to the ground, their eyes almost forced from their sockets—their tongues protruding like those of dead animals, how long would the community tolerate such a spectacle? No doubt the people would rush by scores to the proper authorities to enter an earnest complaint against such unheard of cruelty. Why would this be? Simply because the sufferings in the larger animals would be far more strikingly manifested than in the smaller. The suffering in the one case must be just as excruciating as in the other. The feeling of the people is nearly or quite unanimous against this cruelty. Why should not those who have it in their power, apply the proper remedy? By thus doing, they will be entitled to the thanks of MANY CITIZENS.

DIVINE INFLUENCE.—The difference between human influence and divine, is realized in a revival of religion. When the former has spent itself, the latter shows its omnipotence. For years a minister may toil seemingly in vain. Eloquence appears a mockery. The church slumbers in worldliness. But in answer to humble prayer and earnest fidelity, let a breath of divine influence descend, and the scene is changed. The slightest word spoken has telling power. The preacher only wonders that God gives any place at all to preaching or praying in such a work. The presence of the Spirit is so infinitely superior in power, to the usual manifestations, that they shrink into insignificance. One who has witnessed scenes of revival cannot be sceptical of a divine influence in the world. Without it all means of grace are powerless; with its fulness the simplest means are clothed with the authority of Heaven, and the beauty of the Lord God is about his tabernacle. Now that human excitements have a moment hushed, may earnest prayer ascend, that the minds of men may be prevaded with a purer and nobler zeal.

Are they Done, Completely Done?

It has been for a few months past the habit of two or three scurrilous papers in this State to indulge in personal abuse of editors who are friendly to the Vigilance Committee, or known to be friendly to Republican sentiments, whether political advocates or not. Such a course in public prints, not only evinces a weak cause afraid of arguments, but also transcends every rule of courtesy among honorable editors, and is ever esteemed by such, as among the meanest and lowest of resorts. There is no surer way than this to gain the contempt of every honorable mind, and thus to sink a paper to the lowest infamy in the community where it is published. Their abuse is to be esteemed an honor, their friendship a cause for suspicion. Before such we would ever wish to be shining marks for their abuse; and we hope it gives them a satisfaction proportioned to the contempt with which they are regarded.

Exclusion of Chinese Testimony from our Courts.

[An esteemed correspondent furnishes us with the following article on a most important topic. We would only object to the classification of Chinese with Negro testimony. The races and their characteristics are entirely distinct. The Chinese are our intellectual, commercial and national equals. There are some arguments in common against the exclusion of Chinese and of Negro testimony. But there are others and far more important against the former. The two questions should not be confounded.]

The case of George Green, charged with having been one of the robbers of the Chinamen at the Rincon Point a week or two since, came up in the Police Court yesterday for investigation. The circumstances of the robbery will doubtless be recollected as having consisted in, first, a burglary, than an agravated assault and battery; in tying the Chinamen together, and finally a robbery by presenting knives and pistols and taking everything upon which the scoundrels could lay their hands. A great number of Chinamen were present about the Court, but by the law which prevents their testimony being heard against a white man, their evidence was not admitted, and the rascal Green, of whose guilt there seem to be no doubt, was discharged. A number of the Chinamen asseverated that they knew Green to be one of the robbers; that they had seen him come into the shanty in which they were robbed; that they had been robbed by him and that they could not possibly be mistaken in the person; still, their testimony could not be received, and a man whom every person about the Court believed to be guilty was turned loose, doubtless to commit still further depredations of the same kind, and escape the punishment merited by his crimes in the same way. This is by no means the first case in which these poor Chinamen of Rincon Point have been robbed, and there is every reason to believe the repeated outrages have been done by the same rascals, who are smart enough to know a little about the law of evidence in California.

There is, of course, no fault to be found with the Court in the above case. It doubtless did all it could to see justice done. The difficulty is in the law and the foolish prejudices which induced a former Legislature to pass an Act by which Negroes, Chinese, and certain others, are debarred from bearing witness against white people. We know that the same laws existed some years ago in all or nearly all the Atlantic States, and that they exist in some of them still. In those, however, which have advanced farthest in population, prosperity, and general education and intelligence, the barbarous ordinance has been repealed, and none of the people have yet had reason to complain. Such has been the case in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other great States; and it is to be hoped that the great State of California, which boasts so much advancement, will not allow its statute book to be disgraced by such an illiberal, foolish and absurd a provision, as that which excludes the testimony of certain classes from the Courts on account of their color. Judges and juries are certainly not compelled to believe them; but that they cannot even be heard, is an insult to all liberal feeling.—*Bulletin.*

We call the attention of the readers of the Oriental, to the very appropriate remarks in the above extract from the Bulletin. We wish they would ponder them, and consider if some plan cannot be devised for removing so great a relic of barbarism from our statute books. Let them look at the facts of the case as presented in the Bulletin, and enquire, how the matter would stand if the case were our own. Let us suppose that a party of British or American citizens, should be robbed in the streets of Canton, and beside the loss of property, suffer in addition the brutalities often inflicted on the Chinese in our State. How soon would redress be demanded at the cannon's mouth. But there is a power stronger than the might of the kingdoms of this world, which has regard to the suffering of the outcast and stranger, and when the Lord shall make inquisition for blood, will He forget the cries, which have entered his ears, from the wronged and plundered Chinese in this land from them who have cried to our Courts to help them, and cried in vain.

Since writing the above we have met with the account of another outrage committed upon the Chinese, which is given below.

A most diabolical murder, says the Marysville *Herald*, was committed about a week ago on Sunken Bar, on the Middle Fork of Feather river. Three men entered the tent of three Chinamen on the Bar, and demanded their money, and after taking all the Chinamen had, they took them out and tied them, and deliberately commenced shooting at them. One John got away and went up to Reinhart Bar and gave the alarm. When parties reached there they found the bodies had been dragged to the river and thrown in. John describes one of the murderers as a Dutchman having long beard.

We feel that if the attention of the citizens of the State is called to this subject, a reform must follow. We know that our people do not wish to see these foreigners robbed and murdered with impunity. Distasteful as may their presence be to many, even such would not wish to see them abused, still less that the stain of their blood should be found in our own State. No one pretends that Chinese testimony has ever been perverted to the injury of American citizens. An article so entirely useless for good, and so fruitful in evil as that excluding Chinese testimony from our Courts, ought not to be allowed to remain in our Constitution a moment longer than it will require legally to remove it. We hope that something will be done by our next Legislature on this subject, and we think it is not too early now to call public attention to its importance. Why should the few rascals in the State, (for we trust that in proportion to the great body of its citizens, they are but few,)—why should they have a clause in the Constitution enacted for their special benefit? The Chinese perhaps, form one tenth of the population of our State. The State taxes them their full proportion in their business and mining, and then instead of administering justice to them, hands them over to the unprincipled and rascally few, to be plundered, robbed and murdered, *Constitutionally*. The vast majority of our population, what ever views they may have respecting the desirableness of so large a number of Chinese becoming residents of our State, reap no benefit from the clause in the Constitution, nor sympathize with those who abuse and plunder them. To this large body in our community we appeal, and ask from them, that the Chinese, so long as they remain in the State, and pay their share of the expenses of government, should receive justice and protection from extortion and violence.—*Oriental.*

Reinforcements for Walker.

We understand that Walker's agents are actively engaged in recruiting to fill up two regiments of mounted men, and one of infantry, and it is expected that a large reinforcement of recruits will go down on the Orizaba.

Whatever may be thought of the purpose for which they leave this State, one great benefit will arise out of these constant drafts to recruit Walker's army. His necessities are rapidly drawing off from this community a class of individuals who can no longer find congenial modes of obtaining a livelihood in the altered condition of society in this State;—restless, adventurous spirits, who will never settle down to earnest steady labor, and which has now become necessary to existence in California.

These men, adapted by nature and habits to desultory modes of living—constantly craving for excitement—to whom the monotony of labor is abhorrent, and who would become social pests—moral nuisances—in a settled, orderly community—will, in such an expedition as Walkers, be the most capable instruments in preparing the way for a higher state of civilization, and which, whatever be thought of the means employed for its introduction, is, nevertheless, inevitable.

The Methodist Conference.

The Pacific Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is now holding its annual session at Sacramento. In its Tuesday's proceedings, we notice that the committee appointed to meet a committee of the California Conference, which represents, we suppose, the M. E. church North, on the interests of Methodism in the State, reported, substantially that the committees had met and found it impossible to unite the two churches upon *an equitable basis*. Now, we would ask, in all seriousness, these bretheren of the church militant, if they believe there is any North and South in the Church triumphant? Will it be necessary to fix on some *equitable basis* in order to be united there? Is there any North and South in the kingdom of heaven? Will the question of slavery enter there? In that kingdom, does not the bible teach us all will be equal—that the poorest, meanest and most abject slave that sweats and groans under a weary load to-day, may sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and the presiding Elders of both the Methodist Conferences of California?

Equitable basis! You cannot agree on earth for want of an equitable basis! You will all find an "equitable basis" in the grave. You will all find an "equitable basis" at the judgment. Bishops and priests and elders will stand on precisely the same basis there with Uncle Tom and Aunt Rose—masters and servants, ministers and people, both from the North and South, will find the basis as equitable there, as the God of equity can make it.

This division of the churches, North and South, is the worst sign of the times to our country. The bluster of Garrison and Phillips, and their coadjutors of the North, and Preston S. Brooks and Henry A. Wise, and their fanatical followers in the South, is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, but this division in the churches is a sign portentous of evil, and is doing more at this day to create ill will between the two sections of the Union than all other causes combined. We are sorry that this division has been created here in California. It can be productive of evil and only evil. Had'nt the Conferences better compromise?—*Marysville Herald.*

Promptness in the Courts.

There was formerly considerable complaint against men of business in San Francisco that they managed to evade jury service. Recent events have shown that men are willing to sacrifice business and take time for public duties when their performance is likely to issue in any good. Where such activity prevails, and where each one values time, it is but reasonable to demand that public business be dispatched in the shortest space. Our judges, some of them most excellent officers, may bear a gentle hint upon this subject. It is a very common thing for a jury of fifty men to be detained a half hour or more waiting for a judge to appear upon the bench.

A few days since, such a detention happened in the United States Court. The succeeding morning, one of the jurymen allowed himself to be detained fifteen minutes. The judges were that day upon the bench in season, and as the tardy juryman entered, he was questioned upon his delay, and reminded that the business of the Court had been hindered by it. He replied that on the previous morning he had waited thirty minutes after the hour for assembling before the judge who had now called him to account, appeared in his place; and not being acquainted with that Court, he was not aware but that a later hour than the one named for assembling was observed; also, that his time was as valuable to him as that of the judge to himself. The other judge interposed and asked him if he said that his time was as valuable as that of the judge. The answer was that he was a business man, and that his time was as valuable to *him* as that of the judge was to himself. It was abruptly ordered that the business of the Court proceed.

Yesterday morning, in the Fourth District Court, business was delayed thirty-five minutes waiting for the judge, and afterwards farther delays occurred on account of the absence of lawyers whose cases were called, and everything stood still until they were sent for, instead of the cases being passed over and others summoned.

It appears to us that a little more consideration and greater dispatch are due to the men who are summoned away from their business to act as jurors or witnesses. A half hour's delay of fifty jurors amounts to twenty-four hours of a single individual, or two days of working time; and this loss is daily caused by the thoughtlessness of judges. If lawyers are not present to attend to their cases, let them go by. H.

The Folly of Duelling.

This most pusillanimous practice was one day made the theme of conversation in a large party in London, where Dr. Franklin dined. The philosophers and divines of the company joined unanimously to execrate it, and so many sensible and severe things were said against it, that everybody seemed willing to give it up to its father, the devil, except a young officer, whose ugly contortions showed plainly enough that he did not at all relish their stricture.—As soon as they were done, he called aloud: "Well, gentlemen, you may preach as much as you please against duelling, but I'll never pocket an insult, for all that. If any man affronts me, I'll call him to an account, if I lose my life for it."

The philosophers and divines looked at each other in silence, like fools who had shot their last bolt.

Here Franklin took up the cudgel, and looking at the young officer with a smile, said:—"This, sir, puts me in mind of what lately happened in a Philadelphia coffee house."

The young fellow rather pertly said he should like to hear what had lately happened in a Philadeldhia coffee house.

"Why, sir," continued the Doctor, "two gentlemen were sitting together in the coffee house, when one said to the other, 'For Heaven's sake, sir, sit further off and don't poison me: you smell as bad as a pole cat.'"

"Sir," retorted the other, "What do you mean?—Draw and defend yourself."

"O, sir," quoth the first, "I'll beat you in a moment, if you insist upon it; but let's see first how that's *to mend the matter*. If you kill me I shall smell bad as a pole cat too. And if I kill you, you will only smell *ten times worse!*

The Wrappings of the Mummies.

A newspaper came to us yesterday, from Syracuse, N. Y., made from rags imported directly from Egypt, and which had once wrapped within their folds the mummified remains of the descendants of Mizriam. They were imported by Mr. G. W. Ryan, paper manufacturer at Marcellus Falls, and he thinks them quite as good as the general run of English and French rags. The paper is certainly of very good quality, rather superior to that generally used in the country for newspaper purposes. What it costs, the publishers do not say, but as there are thousands of bodies in Egypt wrapped up in linen folds, it is quite probable that the rags are as cheaply imported as those from any other country. It is a little curious that a nation, dead for thousands of years, and which could not perpetuate a knowledge of its own language, though engraven upon granite, should furnish from its grave a material by which a living nation is enabled to embalm its history in print, and spread a knowledge of its progress in arts and sciences, its politics and its religion over the entire world. The precious funeral robe which wrapped an Egyptian King, may, vivified by the power of the printing press, become a sheet inspired with living information from all quarters of the globe and be sold at the corner of the streets for a penny by the soiled sons of a generation of people, of whom Pharaoh, in the pride of his power, never dreamed.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

In this city and county, the people's ticket has obtained a larger majority of votes than had been anticipated even by its friends. The people's nominees for local offices have been elected by more than 3,000 majority.

The Republican legislative ticket has been elected by upwards of 1,500, and its nominees for Congress by a majority of more than a 1,000.

These results presage future events, "A little leaven leavens the whole lump," and this leaven of reform, will doubtless spread from this the very centre and stronghold of corruption, until it reaches the boundaries of the State, and purifies and renovates the whole.—*Post.*

San Francisco City Intelligence.

THE COWHIDING ON MONTGOMERY STREET.—About 3 o'clock, last Friday, considerable excitement was caused in Montgomery street, near the corner of Merchant st., by a cowhiding affair, arising out of some election matters. It appears that Mr. Durkee, the American candidate for Chief of Police, had been waited on by Mr. Campbell, steamboat runner, who offered him $500 to withdraw from the contest. This, Mr. Durkee promptly refused, and threatened that any repetion of such an offer would be at the peril of the proposer. Notwithstanding this, a report was circulated that Durkee had been bribed, which he (Durkee) traced, so as to satify himself that Campbell was the author. He purchased a heavy cowhide and inflicted a very severe castigation upon Campbell, in presence of a crowd of persons. Durkee gave himself up to the Police and was admitted to bail.

FRACAS IN THE POLICE COUT.—Officer Blood has called upon us and furnished the following account of a disgraceful outrage upon him: Saturday morning an article appeared in the *True Californian* relative to police mis-management, which seems to have excited the ire of some members of that body. The *True Californian* which advises a sweeping change in this body, make two or three favorable exceptions, and names officer Blood as one of these. It appears from the statement of Mr. Blood, that in the police this morning officer Lees accused Blood of obtaing the insertion of the article in the *True Californian*, which Blood denied. And subsequently in the Police Court just before it opened officer Tucker repeated the charge, accompanied by irritating language. Blood said that any man who said he was the author of the article, "told a lie;" upon which Tucker struck him repeatedly on the head and arms with his cane Blood did not strike back, but closed and threw Tucker on the floor, calling upon some officer to take him away.

We suppose the case will undergo investigation. Blood says that he did not know of the article in question till it was pointed out to him.—*Eve. Post of Saturday last.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—A fatal accident occurred Tuesday last about 5 o'clock at the corner of Davis and Commercial streets, by which a man whose name is as yet unknown, lost his life. It seems that Mr. Louis Fensier is running a circular saw at the locality named for the purpose of cutting wood, and while it was in operation yesterday, the deceased who appears to have been a stranger in town, stopped a moment to observe the movement of the machinery. While gazing at the saw a portion of it was thrown off in consequence of a flaw in it, and striking upon the head of the deceased, killed him instantly. After passing through and cutting his head in twain, the deadly messenger which is about eight inches in diameter was thrown about one hundred feet into the street. The body was removed to the Coroner's office, where an inquest will be held to-day.

The following is a copy of a document found upon his person, which may lead to the identification of the body:

$110. SHASTA, March 25, 1856.

Sold to E. Shore one brown horse mule, branded thus: N on right hip, and thus, H on the near side of the neck, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, title guarantied. A. & J. HUNTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—We, the undersigned, Jurors convened by Coroner Kent at his office, on the 12th of November, 1856, to inquire into the cause of the death of a man killed at the woodyard, near the corner of Sacramento and Davis street, on the 11th day of November, and find that his name is unknown—also his nativity. And that he came to his death from injuries received from the breaking of a circular saw, a portion of which came in contact with his head.

Signed—J. E. Dispean, Jas. Jones, A. Hall, R. R. Pierce, Chas. Brooks, Julius Marcus, W. S. Raynor.

LOOKOUT FOR HIM.—A tall specimen of humanity has been going the rounds of the city for the last week, sponging the Hotel and Restaurant keepers out of a square meal from time to time.

He has his face bound up with a rag, and says his jaw is broken. He has called at Winn's several times of late, and after refreshing himself, refused to pay. Mr. Winn, overhauled him yesterday, and admonished him not to call again, or he would add a broken back to the catalogue of his deformities.

STEAMER ORIZABA.—This new steamer was found to have from two to three feet of water in her hold on Monday morning. It was quickly pumped out, when she did not leak a drop. It is not known how the water got there, for it would be unreasonable to suppose that she could sprung a leak while lying alongside the wharf. There is some suspicion of foul play.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.—L. Van Rennselaer was committed for trial at the Sessions on Saturday, for having robbed a German on Wednesday night last on Clay street wharf, after which he attempted to throw the man he had robbed overboard, but was arrested by some boatmen who came up. He has acted since his incarceration as if he were insane. If so he ought to be placed under restraint. He is too dangerous a character to be allowed to go at large.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The following is a statement of deaths during the last week in this city. The total number being 26, six more than the preceding week: Causes—Dropsy on the brain, 1; casuality, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; delirium tremens, 1; drowned, 1, dysentry, 2; congestive fever, 2; inflammation of lungs, 1; still born, 4; spine disease, 1; teething, 3; ulceration of throat, 1. Nativities—Germany, 1; Italy, 1; Ireland, 2, United States, 21; Wales, 1. Ages—Still born, 4; under 1 year, 11; between 1 and 2 years, 3; between 5 and 10 years, 2; between 20 and 30 years, 2; between 30 and 40 years, 3; between 50 and 60 years, 1. Sexes—Men, 4; boys, 7; women, 2; girls, 9; still born, 4. None colored. From public hospital, 1.

LEWIS MAHONEY.—This outlaw, it appears, is again in this neighborhood. On Saturday night he obtained lodging at the Boston House at Oakland, when he induced the landlord to give him a bed upon the understanding that he should leave early next morning, and not come round them again. Which agreement he is likely to keep unless he is brought there. He managed to abstract about $360 from a trunk in an ajoining room. The landlord ought not to have permitted the villain to come into his house. It was his duty to have had him arrested and he would not then have lost his money.

Since the above was in type, we understand he has been arrested.

Public School Examination.

The examination of the Public Schools is now in progress. The following is the programme for the remainder of the week:

Friday, Nov. 14—Grammar School No 5, Mr. Dunne, Principal, and Intermediate School No. 7, Miss Kennedy, Principal.

Monday, Nov. 17—Grammar School No. 4, Mr. Hamill, Principal, and Intermediate School No. 6, Mrs. Austen, Principal.

Tuesday, Nov. 18—Grammar School No. 1, Mr. Swett, Principal, and Intermediate School No. 1, Mrs. Dudley, Principal.

Wednesday, Nov. 19—Grammar School No. 2, Mr. Denman, Principal, and Intermediate School No. 2, Miss Pomeroy, Principal.

Thursday, Nov. 20—Grammar School No. 3, Mr. A. Holmes, Principal, and Intermediate School No. 5, Miss Hanacke, Principal.

Friday, Nov. 21—Union Grammar School, Mr. Ellis Holmes, Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics, G. W. Minns, Teacher of Natural Science, and Miss Anna C. Park, Assistant.

The friends of the several schools and of education, are invited to be present. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 4 P. M.

CONSUL DILLON.—The French residents of this city have it in contemplation to offer some memorial of their respect to Consul Dillon before he leaves the city. A committee has been appointed and a meeting will take place at the room of the Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, on the 29th inst., to fix upon the kind of offering.

CHINESE SPREE.—The Canton Chinamen celebrated the recent fight between their countrymen and the Hongkongs' in Tuolumne county on Friday night last. They let off abundance of crackers, and feasted on rats, puppies, &c., to their hearts content.

THE SHERIFF.—It is stated that Scannell has written to Mr. Doane who was elected to the office of Sheriff by the people at the late election to the effect, that he will not give up his office till the decision of the Supreme Court has been given.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Alta Telegraph Co. have given notice that a cable has been stretched across from Government Point to Bull Head Point. It is requested that vessels anchoring in that vicinity should keep half a mile off the line of the cable which is marked by red flags.

PRESENTATION.—Some friends of Mr. R. W. Comstock of Pacific Engine Co., No. 8, have presented him with a splendid diamond breast pin. Mr. C. goes to the East by the next steamer.

MORE BURGLARIES.—Some petty thief stole from the office of D. J. Murphy, No. 13 and 14 Montgomery Block, on Tuesday the following invoice of personal property: one Camphor wood writing desk, marked "W. M. to J. M." inlaid with brass trimmings, one black frock coat, one pair black pants, one black watered silk vest. Also stolen from office of Dr. Trouett, Mont. Block, instruments valued at two hundred dollars.

IN TOWN.—Maj. Genl. John E Wool is in town and looking hearty and hale.

MILK RANCH BURNED.—A milk ranch situated about a mile beyond the mission was burned down on Tuesday night.

NEWSPAPER SALE.—The office and fixtures of the old San Francisco *Herald*, will be sold by the Sheriff, on Saturday next.

THE FIRE.—The milk ranch that burned down beyond the Mission yesterday morning, was the property of G. S. Hall, whose loss is about $1000. Young America Engine Co., No. 13, arrived at the scene of the fire before the building was consumed and quenched the flames, and thereby saved the adjoining buildings.

Appointments of the Pacific Conference

Of the M E. Church, South, for the ensuing year.

San Francisco District—A. M. Bailey, Presid'g Elder.
San Francisco Station—To be supplied.
Contra Costa—To be supplied.
San Jose Station—O. P. Fitzgerald.
Santa Clara Circuit—To be supplied.
Gilroy and Santa Cruz Circuit—J. L. Sanders, J. Grewell.
Los Angels—J. M. Fulton.
Petaluma—E. B. Lockley.
Bodega—J T Cox; one to be supplied.
Sonoma and Napa—S W. Davies, R. R. Johnson.
Suisun Circuit—M. Evans.
San Ramon Circuit—L. C. Adams.
Sacramento District—B. H. Russel, Presiding Elder.
Sacramento Station—W. R. Gober.
Sacramento Circuit—J C. Stewart.
Placerville and Georgetown—J. Kelsey; one to be supplied.
Grass valley and Nevada—J. P. Blythe, H. C. Settle.
Iowa City Circuit—M. Maupin.
Drytown—To be supplied.
Colusi—R. C. Martin.
Bear River—J. G. Shelton.
Yolo—J C. Pendegrass.
Stockton District—R. W. Bigham, Presiding Elder.
Stockton and French Camp—O. Fisher.
Stockton Circuit—E. G. Cannon, F. G. Gray.
Stanislaus—To be supplied.
Volcano—J. W. Stahl.
Mokelumne Hill—C. C. Barton.
Sonora—H N. Compton.
Merced Circuit—J. G. Johnson.
Montezuma Circuit—R. A. Latimer.
Mariposa Circuit—J. C. Simmons.
Visalia Circuit—J. L. S Wood, Thomas Brown.
Quartzburg—To be supplied.
P O. Clayton, located temporarily at his own request.
J Fonsall discontinued at his own request.
S. D. Bunch discontinued at his own request.
David Beauchamp—discontinued at his own request.
T. W. Moore transferred to the North Carolina Conference.
B. T. Crouch transferred to the Memphis Conference.
A. Graham transferred to the Florida Conference.
W. A. Simmons continued in the superannuated relation

SURGICAL.—We met a day or two since Mr. W. House, who has been unable to walk for fifteen months in consequence of a diseased condition of the knee joint, but who by a very ingenious apparatus contrived at Cooper's Eye Infirmary is now restored to comparatively easy locomotion though the leg was flexed at right angles with the thigh and so tender as scarcely to bear touching when the apparatus was first applied two or three weeks since.

This apparatus of Dr. Cooper though known in the older States and in Europe has, we believe, never been applied on this coast before but with it we see no reason why any cripple might not walk.

The following extract from "*l' Union Medicale de France*" was translated and furnished us by a medical man of this city:

"The result of the use of this apparatus convinced us that the leg can scarcely be so short, small or crooked as not to admit of the patients walking well if the limb be free from disease otherwise.

"Mr. E. Saml. Cooper, of the United States, the inventor of a series of most ingenious Orthopoedic Apparatus, of which this is one of the number, belongs to a branch of the same family of the illustrious Saml. Cooper the learned author of the Surgical Dictionary, and bids fair to be one day in America what Sir Astley Cooper was in Europe."

A similar notice will be found in "*Rankins Abstract.*" vol. 11, no. 22, p. 147, taken from the "*Dublin Medical Press*," where medical men desirous of obtaining further information in regard to the apparatus than our space permits us to give can have an opportunity of doing so. Mr. House who is a very honest and industrious blacksmith has many friends in Marysville and in Alameda Co. who will be pleased to learn that he is likely to be restored to his former life of activity and usefulness. We sincerely hope that this may be the case, and that all others who are unfortunately in a similar condition may early seek the means of relief found so successful in his case. P.

YOUTHFUL ASPIRANTS FOR GLORY.—On the steamer which came down from Sacramento on Thursday night, arrived three youths, prepared for war, who had concluded to go down to Nicaragua and join Walker. Their ages were from eleven to fourteen years, and having possibly read or heard of the valiant pages in the days of chivalry, they had an idea that they could obtain some position under Walker, from whence they could rise to eminence. Capt. Monks having discovered them, very properly sent them back to their mothers.

NEVADA COUNTY STATISTICS.—The Surveyor of Nevada computes the yield of gold in that county, for the three months ending Oct. 1st, at $7,000,000; 30,000 acres of land are preemted, of which 1,500 are under cultivation in wheat, 2,000 in barley, 5,00 in oats, and 2,000 in vegetables.

SANTA CLAUS'
HEAD-QUARTERS!

A. KOHLER,
276 STOCKTON STREET,
BETWEEN JACKSON AND PACIFIC,

Is now receiving, per JUANITA from HAMBURG, and MANSARD from BORDEAUX,

A PART OF THAT CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS!

Which he has been collecting in
EUROPE,
For the last Eight Months, and which comprise samples of everything

New and Beautiful
EITHER IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, OR
THE ATLANTIC STATES.

MR. KOHLER
Has selected a Stock of Goods which for VARIETY and BEAUTY cannot be surpassed in the
UNITED STATES,
And as regards quantity there is enough to supply the whole country
West of the Rocky Mountains,
At prices so reduced as to DEFY COMPETITION.

Children's articles in so great a variety that only a few can be particularized. A real talking
BABY,
ONE THAT CAN SAY
PAPA AND MAMMA

A great Variety of
Parlor Ornaments, Cigar Cases, Port-Monnaies, Fans, Bracelets, Brooches, Reticules, Fancy Writing Desks, Port-Folios, Work Boxes, Lithographs and Paintings, (with or without Frames.) A variety of Fancy Beads, Dolls, (of every description) Opera Glasses, Fancy Brushes and Combs, Fancy Soaps, Bird Cages, Games, Building Blocks, Theatres, and Panoramas in endless variety &c. &c.

BIRD CAGES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORIES,
Is now on the way and will be soon received. Those in want of Brass Instruments, Melodeons, Concertinas, Flutinas, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Sheet Music, in fact anything in the Music Line, at Wholesale or Retail, should examine these Instruments, as they cannot fail of being satisfied with the quality and price.

ROMAN, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS,
Of the very best quality, received regularly by Express, direct from the Manufactories. n6 tf

My Troth.

And so, my own true, chosen one,
The die is cast! And thou wilt trust
Me with thyself, thy hopes, thy joys,
Thy all of earth? Yea, *all*, and more
Than to this mortal life pertains
Thou'rt willing thus to hazard, and
To my care and watch commit
Thy precious int'rests all?

And I,
Thus highly favored, open wide
My heart's deep recess true, and there
Within its inmost folds enshrine the gift.
Nor height, nor depth, nor life, nor death,
Nor aught that powers of earth can gender forth
Shall tear it thence!

Oh! well I know the priceless worth
Of that rich *gem* which woman gives,
When thus she yields her heart's deep stirred
And unreserved affection pure, to him
Who woos, and fain would win her to
Himself. I'm schooled and versed in that
Rich lore, which by the quickened pulses
Of the heart's respondings, teaches how
The trusting soul give up its more
Than self, when yielding thus to magic touch
That melts two hearts like fused metal into one.
And being thus instructed, well
I ken, that all which I could give,
(Were India's treasures all my own,)
Were less than feathers weight, if love
Were wanting there!

Yea, gold is dross,
And pearls are less, when balanc'd fair
'Gainst wealth like this.
Love, love alone; pure, deep and strong,
Yea lasting as the granite hills,
Can'ere repay the pure confiding heart
For this thy precious gift, into
My bosom poured.

And thus believing,
I here 'fore Him who sees the heart,
Accept thy plighted troth! And in
Return, I pledge thee all that is
Of love within me! Thine, thine I
Am! For life—till death—for weal or woe!
What'ere betides, till death shall sever
All the ties that make us one, I love
And keep thee as myself more precious.
Thy hopes, thy joys, thy earthly int'rests all,
Shall ever have my constant watch.
Thy smile shall be my beacon light,
My star of hope! Thy frown, I fain
Would see, but when I overprize
The gift, and in my joy forget
The Almighty giver. If e'er I thus
Forget to render thanks to Him,
Or sordid grow, or let my love
Supreme, to earthly treasures cling;
Be thou my mentor, always near
And faithful too, to lead me back
To God.

The Human Figure.

Bonomi, in his Physiology, gives the annexed interesting extract upon the proportions of the human figure:—

"Nature, in the composition of the human frame has so ordained that the face, from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature; the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second point where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the heighth of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The navel is naturally the central point of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery of the circle which may be described about him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremity of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the heighth from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other when the arms are extended. The standards, according to which all admeasurements were wont to be made, are likewise deducted from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot, and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks call *teleios*."

Leigh Hunt has remarked that though a man in his waking moments may look as proud and as self-possessed as he pleases,—though he may walk proudly, sit proudly, eat his dinner proudly,—though he may shave himself with an air of infinite superiority, and, in a word, may show himself grand on the most trifling occasions,—he is reduced to ridiculous shifts when once floored by that great leveler, sleep, "Sleep plays the petrifying magician. He arrests the proudest lord as well as the humblest clown in the most ridiculous postures; so that if you could draw a grandee from his bed without waking him, no limb-twisting fool in a pantomime should create wilder laughter. The toy with a string between its legs is hardly a posture-master more extravagant. Imagine a despot lifted up to the gaze of his valets, with his eyes shut, his mouth open, his left hand under his right ear, his other twisted and hanging helplessly before him like an idiot's, one knee lifted up, and the other leg stretched out, or both knees huddled up together; what a scarecrow to lodge majestic power in!" Few sleepers, in effect, show to advantage after they are come to years of discretion; it is only infancy and early childhood that will bear examination, as artistic studies of grace when the senses are steeped in forgetfulness.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Mr. Daniel Harris, informs us that on Thursday last, as he was returning to this city, on the Mokelumne Hill road, some twenty-nine miles from here, he was accosted by a highwayman. Mr. H. is a peddler, and at the time he was attacked, was walking and leading his horse, the robber asked for money, which Mr. H. refused, when he clinched Mr. H., who succeeded, after a struggle, in putting the robber to flight. Arriving at a house a short distance this side of the place where he left the robber, Mr. H., in company with another man, started in pursuit.—They came in sight of the robber, but having to open a way through a fence which intervened, the fellow improved the opportunity of the delay, and got out of sight. He did not obtain any money from Mr. H. The robber is a man about five feet 8 or 9 inces in height; dark complexion, black moustache; had on a cap, blue shirt, and overalls. H. thinks he broke the fellow's arm; if so, he will be easily detected, as he will not be able to travel far without having assistance.—*Columbia Gazette.*

THE MINES.—A heavy rain fell at and about Forbestown, last Wednesday, which has enabled the miners to work for a few hours in the morning of each day since The water, however, is not in any great abundance, that which is being used, as a general thing, gathered in reservoirs. At Ophir and Timbuctoo, the miners are drifting and preparing to wash when the rains do come. On the Middle Fork of the American river, some of the largest companies are still working in the river claims and doing well.—*Sac. Daily Times.*

A FRENCHMAN'S REFLECTIONS.—"What a strange thing it is," remarked a Frenchman, after making the tour of the United States, "that you should have two hundred different religions, and only one gravy."

ARRIVALS AT ST. QUENTIN.—The Sheriff of San Joaquin county arrived at the State Prison on Saturday with two prisoners, T. P. Hamilton for two years, and Louis Remenis sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

DETERIORATED COIN.—It appears that some persons are endeavoring to make their "pile" of dust by filing it from our United States coins. A ten dollar piece has been discovered which has lost nearly a dollar by this process.

SUICIDE AT BENECIA.—A student at the Convent at Benecia named Louis Berenguer, shot himself through the head on Wednesday morning last. The Coroner's Jury found that he was insane. Berenguer was a native of Spain. It is said that he had been apparently deranged and had contemplated suicide for some time.

CANDIDATE FOR THE U. S. SENATE.—It is said that the Hon. J. W. Denver will be brought forward before the next Legislature as a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

WE understand that the Republicans have elected their members of Assembly for Santa Cruz and Monterey Co.

What San Franciscisco has escaped.

From information deemed to be reliable it is understood that the programme of the Law and Order party, in case they had succeeded in electing their ticket in this county at the election, was first to organize forty or more military companies, all of which were to be regularly commissioned and armed by the State, to be disciplined and divided into regiments in the regular way, and in such numbers as to overawe by the aid of the legal authorities, all opposition of the Committee of Vigilance. Second, to begin a legal prosecution and persecution of every member of the Committee, to indict (by means of packed juries) for murder, conspiracy, &c. every man who had taken any part against the corrupt party who had consummated their crimes against the public, by murdering in the public street in open day, one of our best citizens, and by the same packed juries were to convict and punish capitally our best and most worthy citizens.

Let us contemplate for a moment the situation of this city had their plans been carried into execution. It is understood that most of our most active business men would have been driven into exile to escape the doom hanging over them, and few would have been left, except people of the kind found in the law and murder Armories, on the day of Terry's attempt upon the life of Hopkins. In short, the inhabitants of this place would have been composed, mainly of rowdies, shoulder strikers, gamblers and those of similar character, a sort of Pandemonium of evil spirits that makes one shudder to think of. Thank Heaven all this has passed by and men can breath freely, and look forward with a fair prospect of better days—better government, future prosperity and happiness. ***

The *Sun* appears to have discovered that even a Democratic Legislature is not competent to avert or remove the social evils which afflict this community—but that "the root of the evil" is to be traced to avarice and the difficulty of amalgamating the varied foreign elements of our population who it admits rarely comprehend the "morale of our laws or the true spirit of our institutions." A rather novel doctrine for a democratic journal. The election being over, we presume, however, that our contemporary has leisure to moralize, and we rejoice to see him urging upon the community the necessity for a moral and social reform upon the grounds which he advocated in this mornings paper. These are subjects of more vital importance to the community than the elevation to office of a squad of political adventurers who care but for the loaves and fishes.

We cannot look forward with hope for our legislative influence to effect the necessary reforms. The people themselves—the good and true men of the State must take the matter into their own hands in their respective localities, and while legislators are squabbling for the spoils, they must lay the foundations for a higher social condition, and a purer political morality.

We cordially agree with the *Sun* in its estimate of the true basis of American society, and we would earnestly endeavor by all means to establish a sound and elevated *public opinion*, by which alone we may hope to realize social order, happiness, and prosperity throughout our State. *

Voice in the City Hall Affairs.

Some merchants on Front and Battery streets, who a few days since recommended some candidate for police appointments, remarked that it seemed singular to them to have anything to say about matters in and around the City Hall. They have had taxes to pay, have been called on to support liberally every institution and charity, have suffered the consequences of ill government, have endured mismanagement and corruption, but have had nothing to say. The work of government, the city, and appointing and recommending officers belonged to quite different classes of men. There was a power around the City Hall, but it was not the power of merchants and industrious men. Henceforth may it be different, and may those wh[illegible] the taxes, the sober and industrious, be represented and have influence there. May it be indeed a seat of justice, and not a seat of corruption.

The New Era.

The Consolidation Bill fixes the present week as the time for the induction of the newly elected officials into office. As the out-going officials are all Democrats, and the incoming ones all elected by the opposing party, the change which occurs this week may be regarded as a new, and rather an important era. The change is one rather to be desired than otherwise, as those now in power, aside from their imperfections and what some are disposed to call corruption, have not the confidence of the community. We are not, however, of those who believe that the millenium is about to be inaugurated.

We hope and believe that the new officers are fully competent for the respective duties to which they have been assigned by the people. Too much should not be expected of officers elected by a reform party or movement, as such expectations are not apt to be realized, and the result is that a re-action generally, takes place unfavorable for persons thus elected.

We can cheerfully commend them all to the confidence of this people, by whom they have been largely endorsed in their triumphant election; but we cannot ask more of them than might be expected of *men*, which we fear some of our cotemporaries who are so "independent' are disposed to. While we feel willing to stand by them in all their efforts to improve the condition of our down-trodden city, we do not feel it incumbent upon us to raise anticipations in the minds of the people, in regard to their perfection, which we feel sure cannot be realized. It will not surprise us to see the journals that now so loudly prate for the purity of these men, become the first to traduce them, whenever such a course will pander to a popular feeling in the community.

Let us give them a fair trial then, sustaining them in whatever is right—but not expecting perfection where we know it cannot be found.

Consolidation Bill.

The *Alta* thinks that an attempt will be made the ensuing winter to repeal the Consolidation Bill. Upon this proposition, it says:

The main features of the charter under which we are now being governed, and known as the "Consolidation Bill," are well worthy of preservation.

It is most natural that the multitude of idle and dissolute persons, who have heretofore been supported by a million and a half of dollars annually stolen from the public treasury, should be clamorous for change in a system which deprives them of their only means of subsistence; and when, in addition to this, they have recently, by the most decisive vote ever given in this city, been wholly deprived of official power and patronage, the most insiduous and desperate exertions will doubtless be made to "amend" the law, and thus ameliorate their condition, which is the more deplorable, because they "cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed." They can steal. It is the only profession they have learned.

WOULD IT BE SO NOW?—Not more than four months since we saw a crowd of men at Duncan's auction rooms refuse to purchase at any price a number of books, one of which was Mrs. Beecher's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The proscribed book was taken out from the package, and the remainder sold from 50 to 75 cents each. The awful book was then put up at one bit, half a bit, five, four, three, two, one cent and no bidders. The auctioneer then threw it on the floor, and the crowd kicked back and forth to show their spite against it.

The Office of Sheriff.

The manœvers of the clique who have so long misruled this city to retain at least one of their number in an important office, has not escaped the vigilant eye, which for the last six months has watched over the interests of this city. It appears the question is to be submitted to the Supreme Court with respect to the legality of the election of the people's nominee for Sheriff. Now this is in exact accordance with the general procedure of the infamous cabal which has so long disgraced our city. When a malefactor was to be screened from merited justice, what instrumentality was used to screen him from justice? The Courts. When public swindlers were to be allowed to escape with the hard earned pittances of the laborer, and the mite of the widow, what agency was employed to hoodwink the public? The Courts, with their hireling aids—the myrmidons of the law, who know so well how to evade the spirit of law by the interposition of its forms. And now when the people, acting under a plain provision of a local act, have elected to a most important office, a man in whom they have confidence, the same machinery is to be employed to neutralize this result of their endeavors at local reformation.

The following is the law as quoted by a daily contemporary, and it is no doubt correct.

"The ninth section of the Consolidation Bill provides that where vacancies occur in any elective office, the Board of Supervisors shall fill them until the election, when the vacancies shall be filled 'by election for the term.'

Under the provisions of the Consolidation Bill the Board of Supervisors had legally declared the office of Sheriff vacant, and had appointed a successor for the term till the next election.

This action was evaded by a similar legal swindle to those which had so often been employed to cheat the people of their rights and justice of its due. Into the merits of the case, as respects the Sheriff, approved by the Supervisors, we are not disposed to enter. The time was short till the election, and the matter scarcely worth the struggle it would have occasioned, when there were so many important reforms pressing upon the public attention; but when it is sought to over-rule the united action of the people, and which is plainly in accordance with the intentions of the consolidation act, by a resort to the chicanry of legal technicalities and to endeavor to continue in an important office for a lengthened period, a person obnoxious to a majority of his fellow-citizens, it will not be permitted, and it might be as well for Mr. Scannell, and his friends, to consider whether in thus provoking and irritating the popular mind, they may not draw down upon themselves a people's indignation, which would no doubt assume the form of a sudden ejectment from an office to which they have elected a person of their own choice, and whom they will sustain despite all the schemes of the faction opposed to them.

Our New Officers.

The result of the late municipal election was the climax of that great movement which originated in the formation of the Vigilance Committee—was expressed through its acts in the removal of Ballot box stuffers and partizan bullies and in those various preliminary steps which were necessary to secure a just and fair expression of the will of the people. That irregularly constituted but necessary and efficient body of reformers have now ceased to exist as a distinctive association, and in the conviction that the people have at last obtained for their officers men who will be honest and fearless in the discharge of duty—be faithful to the principles of the movement which led to their appointments they hope that no future occasion will arise to demand from them similar sacrifices for the public good.

By means of this agency these new officials have had the road to reform cleared of many impediments, which, could the election of honest men have been possible under previously existing circumstances, would yet have trammeled their action and excited doubts and apprehensions where conscious support ought now to give firmness and decision to their acts. The work which has been so auspiciously commenced is destined to be carried out until every ramification of official corruption shall have been traced and eradicated.

The people expect an impartial and unflinching application of measures for financial retrenchment, so far as may be consistent with the proper regulation and good order of the city, and the re-construction, upon efficient bases, of every department of our municipal government, whether executive or administrative.

Arrest of a supposed Murderer.

Wm. Cogill, the Constable at Brooklyn, has arrested a Spaniard on suspicion of being one of the party, who murdered Dr. Marsh, in Contra Costa County some time ago, and for whose apprehension the Governor has offered a reward of $1000. Mr. Cogill had been on the lookout for the person charged with the murder, and on Monday he saw two Spaniards passing along the streets in Brooklyn, one o whom he thought answered the description of Felipe Morena, the person for whose apprehension the reward is offered. He arrested him and informed him of his reasons for so doing. The prisoner said his name was Rafael Morena, but said that he knew Felipe Morena, but denied all knowledge of the crime imputed to him. From inquiries which Mr. Cogill has made, there is strong reasons to suppose that he is the suspected person. He had on a hat which he admitted Mr. Tice, of this city, for whom he worked, had purchased for him, and this hat Mr. Tice says, he bought for Felipe Morena, the person charged with the crime. From the description given by Mr. Cogill, Mr. Tice at once recognized the prisoner as Felipe Morena. Mr. Tice and his son are going over to-day to identify the prisoner. In the meanwhile he remains in the custody of Mr. Cogill. On the prisoner was found $14,50 in gold and a silver watch

Vote for President as far as Ascertained.

Counties.	Buch.	Fill.	Fre.
Sacramento	3413	3370	*823
San Francisco	5284	1626	5114
El Dorado (22 prec'ts)	3379	3320	1210
Placer (all but 3 prec'ts)	2763	2107	1047
Nevada (26 prec'ts)	3589	2207	1506
Yuba (46 prec'ts)	2065	1998	648
Yolo (10 prec'ts)	394	473	113
Amador (4 prec'ts)	782	657	261
Calaveras (16 prec'ts)	1085	677	215
San Joaquin (all but 1 prec't)	1268	1034	513
Tuolumne (6 prec'ts)	397	423	56
Stanislaus (3 prec'ts)	323	168	9
Contra Costa	460	293	189
Alameda (2 prec'ts)	175	51	180
Santa Clara	576	673	809
Shasta (10 prec'ts)	932	577	...
Mariposa (23 prec,ts)	1002	738	132
Butte (12 prec'ts)	1511	1142	402
Sierra	300 maj.		
Tehama (all but 3 prec'ts)	276	121	22
Colusa (5 prec'ts)	200	208	15
Solano (6 prec'ts)	397	423	50
Sonoma (2 prec'ts)	466	231	210
Merced (3 prec'ts)	34 maj.		
Sutter (all but 2 prec'ts)	137 maj.		
Marin (2 prec'ts)	73	23	36

*Three precincts not reported for Fremont.

School Affairs.

The Examining Committee visited Grammar school No. 6 yesterday, situated at Spring Valley, under the charge of Mr. Morrill. The principal and Mr. Fitzgerald his assistant have been connected with this school for a long time and are among the best teachers of the department. The school is small, only numbering about one hundred and twenty in all, with an average of attendance of less than half that number. The classes showed great proficiency in their studies, and the examination was highly creditable to the teachers and scholars and satisfactory to the patrons of the school.

The *Chronicle* says that from a private source it has been informed that Santa Barbara had gone for Fremont by a majority of 7.

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

An enterprise has been proposed by Captain Henry Randall for getting up a new line of steamships between San Francisco and New York. The following is an outline of the plan:

The great improvement consists in the superior model of the vessels; their great strength and safety; and in there being *four*, instead of two paddle wheels. One pair of these wheels being larger than the other, and so placed as to give greatly increased power, as well as safety to the ships. The vessels will be 425 feet keel, and 54 feet beam, with four water-tight sections. If one of the sections should be broken into, and fill with water, the ship could still go from San Francisco to New York with perfect safety.

There will be two powerful engines, each entirely separate from, and independent of the other. If either should be disabled, the other would, in fifteen days, bring passengers from New York to San Francisco. There will also be thirteen fire engines on each ship, eight drivers by steam, so that the whole boat could be deluged in one minute. Three thousand passengers can be most comfortably accommodated at less than half the present rates of fare.

The sum required to build these ship, is only one million of dollars; less than one-half of the amount sent to New York by each steamer. Most of persons say, when the subject is presented to them, "The money had better be raised in New York, where it can be had for 7 per cent., and not try here, when it can bring 25 or 30 per cent.

Let us just look at the subject for a moment. There "are millions of dollars now idle in this city, seeking investment." There will be two thousand shares of stock, at $500 each, with coupons attached, each of which will be worth $150, which can be used for a passage or sold each year. That alone, will be 30 per cent. per annum, on each share of $500, exclusive of dividends. Now, we ask if any one desires any better investment, or can it reasonably be expected that one more advantageous can be made, with anything like adequate security?

It may be asked, what security a share holder is to have that this plan will be faithfully carried out? Some of the best men in this city, or in the State, are to be the directors of the company, whose names will incure confidence, and be a sure guarantee that all will be done right.

Let us examine this subject a little farther. The two lines now in operation are owned mostly or entirely in New York. The earnings and the money paid to them by our citizens, is sent of our State, to New York, to enrich the already overgrown capitalists there, and all who live here and are obliged to travel, or receive frieght by these steamers, are enriching those New York capitalists.

Now, see how this new line will work. It will be owned by our own citizens, paid for by their own money, and more: the money paid to this line will belong to our own citizens—not exclusively to the wealthy, but to all classes in the whole community. We shall own the boats, and all that they can earn, be it more or less, will go into our pockets. Let us suppose a case, which in the very nature of things is impossible, that these steamers only pay their own way, yet, in less than three years every stock-holder will get all his money back and one hundred dollars over on each share by his coupons alone, and still have the stock that will continue to pay the same every year. The dividends will be very large without any doubt. We think so, because the other lines now pay large dividends, with much smaller boats, much more expensive in all their arrangements, and are some ten days longer in making the passage than these will be unless we are much mistaken. There is one question occurs to us here, that we wish citizens seriously to consider.

If this line can make the trip ten days sooner than the others, with less fuel than either line, and can carry twice as many passengers and far more comfortably than both the others together, and three times the amount of freight of the others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be able to pay as large dividends as either of them? Particularly, when those lines both together, will be unable to do more than half the work of the new line, and at the same time are obliged to have a double set of employees and offices at each end of the route, and double sets of hands on their ships, and also two sets of boats to keep in repair.

If they can divide a large sum each per year over all expenses, we leave every one to determine what the probability may be, of having a small or large dividend, or none at all in this line.

There is another thought that should be remembered in this connection; that is, the universal tendency of cheap fare to largely increase the travel. This has always been the case in all countries, and we know not why an exception should be made in this instance.

Many fear the Pacific Rail Road will ruin the line. We have shown, that in three years one hundred dollars on each share would be received above all the money paid out.

When this road is finished, instead of hauling off these boats we shall be obliged to have a semi-weekly line. Then the harvest will begin in earnest. Until then, we shall be as gleaners in the field of enterprise and profit. Then will the mighty tide of travel set in towards our shores. Long trains of cars will leave daily for California. Hundreds of thousands will come annually to make their home with us. Every section of the State will be improved. We shall produce our own breadstuffs, manufacture our own fabrics, and have a large surplus of produce and wares to export, thus retaining millions, annually, in our midst, now paid to two companies in New York; millions more now sent away for wares and fabrics we ought to manufacture. The lands of our large real estate owners, now unproductive, yet subject to taxation, will be occupied, our cities will teem with life and activity, and San Francisco will soon become the great entrepot of the west, and second to none on this continent except New York.

We believe that, in less than ten years, all this will be a reality, if we are true to ourselves and our own interests. We have shown that we shall act for our best interests now and in the future, by owning this line of steamers; for if we do not, others will have the enterprise to engage in it, and thus still continue to drain us of our money; and, by high fares, keep the population we so much need from our shores. We hope we shall all resolve at once, to protect our own interests and enrich our city and country, and not companies out of the State. Let us decide wisely and act promptly. B.

The Next Legislature.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

DEMOCRATS.

Amador	2	Butte	1
Calaveras	3	El Dorado	8
Nevada	5	Placer	4
Sacramento	1	San Joaquin	2
Contra Costa	1	Sierra	2
Santa Cruz	1	Marin	1

REPUBLICANS.

San Francisco	9	Santa Clara	2

AMERICANS.

Sacramento	3	Yuba	5
Yolo	1	Colusi and Tehama	1
Butte	1	Solano	1
Napa	1		

TOTAL.

Democrats	31
Republications	11
Americans	13

SENATORS.

DEMOCRATS.

Sacramento	1	San Joaquin and Contra Costa	1
El Dorado	2		
Placer	1	Sierra	1
Tuolumne	1	Nevada	1
Sonoma, Mendocino and Marin	1		

REPUBLICANS.

San Francisco	2	Santa Clara and Alameda	1

AMERICANS.

Yuba	2	Calaveras and Amad'r	1
Mariposa	1		

TOTAL.

Democrats	9
Republicans	3
Americans	4

The following estimate made from the published returns, shows that there were *one hundred and thirty-one* votes polled more than the Electors received, and *five hundred and sixty-two* more polled for the Electors, than an average received for the State ticket. Therefore it appears, that the People's ticket called forth *one hundred and thirty-one* votes more than the Electoral ticket, and probably a majority of the *five hundred and sixty-two* votes polled for the Electors, more than the State ticket received, were deposited by those who pretended to have come down from the country on their way to the Atlantic States; and therefore could only vote for Electors. This is probably the cause of the Democratic Electoral vote running ahead of the Republican.

Votes Polled in San Francisco County, November, 1856.—Total, 12,152.

	D.	R.	A.	D. over R.	Total.
Electoral Vote	5284	50[illegible]4	1623	270	12,021
	P.	D.	A.	P. over D.	Total.
Congressional Av'ge	5654	4493	1535	2161	11,683
Clerk Sup'e Court	5518	4632	1408	886	11,558
Sup. Pub. Instruc'n	5259	4513	1644	746	11,416
Senate Average	5533	4369	1377	1164	1[illegible]279
Assembly do	5585	4294	1327	1291	11,206
Pres't B'd Superv's	6882	39[illegible]8	581	2955	11,29[illegible]
Auditor	69[illegible]2	4[illegible]68	715	4244	11,29[illegible]
Police Judge	6734	3864	717	29[illegible]0	11,36[illegible]
Chief Police	6[illegible]71	3676	762	3045	11,25[illegible]
Sup. Pub. Streets	6574	3756	927	2818	11,25[illegible]
Tax Collector	6574	4011	8[illegible]6	25[illegible]3	11,391
Dock Master	6626	3613	1011	3013	11,2[illegible]
Pub Administrator	6976	3765	539	3211	11,28[illegible]
Clerk Sup'r Court	6[illegible]39	4058	624	2481	11,212

Later from Salt Lake.

We are indebted to Mr. Sullivan, Newspaper depot, Washington st. near the Post-office, for full files of the *Deseret News* to the 8th of October.

We make the following extracts:

ARRIVALS.—Mr. J. C. Peltro, who accompanied Lieut. F. T. Bryan's surveying party to Bridger's pass, reached this city on the 11th of September. He informs us that an express left Laramie on the 22d of August, and brought word to Lieut. Bryan's camp that some of the hand cart companies had reached Fort Laramie, and that they were in excellent spirits and out traveled the ox rains. Lieut. Bryan had 175 men in company, including troops and employees, and was engaged in the survey of the military road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, from which point he returned to Fort Laramie. He very courteously furnished Mr. Peltro with a copy of the map of his route for our use, for which we cordially tender him our thanks.

WEATHER.—The 4th was cloudy and cool, with light showers during the afternoon and evening. Thunder and a heavy shower of rain on the morning of the 5th; snow mantled the mountain slopes nearly to their base, but soon disappeared, except on and near the summit of the main ranges, where much of it will probably remain until another summer. Frosts on the 6th and 7th, killing the vines on the lowlands.

The Mormons appear to be paying great attention to the cultivation of fruit—apples peaches, grapes, &c. appear to thrive well in the valley.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST HHND-CART COMPANIES.—Having learned that Capt. Edmund Ellsworth camped at the Willow Springs on the evening of the 25th inst., on the 26th Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, Lieut Gen. D. H. Wells, and many others citizens, in carriages, and several gentlemen and ladies on horseback, with a part of Capt. H. B. Clawson's company of Lancers and the Brass Bands under Capt. William Pett, left the Governor's office at 9 a. m., with a view of meeting and escorting him into the city.

Within about a mile and a half of the foot of the little Mountain, Prest. Young ordered the party to halt until the hand carts should arrive, and with Prest. Kimball drove on to meet them. Ere long the anxiously expected train came in sight, led by Capt. Ellsworth on foot, and with two aged veterans pulling the front cart, followed by a long line of carts attended by the old, middle aged and young of both sexes.

The procession reached the Public Square abont sunset, where the Lancers, Bands and carriages were formed into a line facing the line of hand carts; and after a few remarks by Prest. Young, accompanied by his blessing, the spectators and escort retired and the companies pitched their tents, at the end of a walk and pull of 1300 hundred miles.

This journey has been performed with less than the average amount of mortality usually attending ox trains; and all, though somewhat fatigued, stepped with alacrity to the last, and appeared buoyant and cheerful. They had often traveled 25 and 30 miles in a day, and would have come through in a much shorter time, had they not been obliged to wait upon the slow motion of the oxen attached to the few wagons containing the tents and the groceries.

Arrival of the Senator from the South.

The steamer Senator, Capt. Seely, arrived from San Diego and the Southern ports, at 10 o'clock to-day.

[Per Pacific Express.]

The following is the list of her passengers:

Ers McCecany, Mrs Wakeman, Mrs Sutherland, Mrs Gilchrist and children, Mrs Gondalez and daughter, Mr Pratt and lady, Mr Cox and lady, D S Gardiner, Mr Ducomone, Mr Goldstein, Mr Kiasshear, Don Juan Foster, Mr Dastig, Mr Payon, Dr Cullen, Mr Cardwell, S G Wilder, Messenger Pacific Express, and 34 in the steerage.

L. B., 300 boxes grapes; World, 808 sacks salt; Cotrell, 200 sacks corn; McKay, 200 sacks beans, Victor, 200 hides.

The Senator brings news from San Diego to Nov. 10; from Los Angeles to Nov. 8th; from Santa Barbara to Nov. 6th. We make the following extracts:

The Los Angeles *El Clamor Publico* of Nov. 1st, says: At a meeting of the Dromedaries of this city last week, a Flag was elevated above the speakers's platform, containing only *Six Stripes*, a symbol of the original *Six Slave States*, leaving out, intentionally, the other seven, because they are *Free*.

The Los Angeles *Star* of Nov.8th, is exultant at the triumph of the Democratic party in the South. It gives the following as the

ELECTION RETURNS.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of votes cast	1379
For Buchanan	722
For Fremont	522
For Fillmore	135
Buchanan's majority over Fremont	200
" " " Fillmore	587
" " " Both	65
Fremont's majority over Fillmore	387

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

Brent over Jones	182
Hunter over Forster	204

FOR SHERIFF.

Barton over Hale	346

After stating that in San Bernadino, Buck had a majority of 250, it concludes by saying, "*Hurrah for the Mormons.*"

KILLED.—On Sunday evening last, a party of Mexicans were playing cards, at the Old Mission, when a dispute arose, and one of them, named Refugio Zuniga, drew his pistol and fired. The ball missed the man for whom it was intended, and took effect upon the person of Jose Antonio Duarte, killing him almost instantly. Information of the offence was given to Deputy Sheriff Peterson, who immediately started out in pursuit of the accused, and after a long and harassing search, succeeded in arresting him. The accused was examined yesterday morning before Justice Sackett and committed to take his trial for the offence.—*Los Angelos Star.*

The Santa Barbara *Gazette* gives the following result of the Election in that county, as far as the returns had been received:—

Buchanan	176
Fremont	160
Fillmore	10

News from the Ochotsk Sea.

The whaleship Charles Carroll, Capt. Hantington, arrived on Saturday from the Ochotsk Sea. She has been absent from this port about ten months, and her cargo consists of 12,000 pounds of bone, and 750 barrels of Polar oil.

On October 19th, Ira Brown, the boatswain, a native of Milford, Mass., was washed overboard and drowned.

On October 30th, Nicholas Sylvia, a native of Cape de Verde Islands, died on board.

The ice in the Ochotsk sea is very heavy and late in breaking up. Whales are scarce, having "gone into the ice."

In Shanter Bay there have been some heavy gales, and the whaling fleet has sustained considerable damage by collisions, and the loss of anchors and chains.

The ship Alexander Coffin, of New Bedford, is reported lost; the bark Mount Vernon sunk by the ice, and the Tarquines, of Honolulu, wrecked on the Shanter Islands. The crews and cargoes were all saved and transhipped.

A Bad Fellow.

A notorious thief and rascal, well-known in the Police Court for several months, made an attempt to take the life of a female, last evening, at the U. S. Hotel, on Pacific street. It appears that he has recently been discharged from the chain-gang, and on entering the hotel last night, he was ordered away by the landlady, Mrs. Sheridan. Upon his refusal to go, she took hold of him to lead him out, when he fell back at firing distance, deliberately drew his revolver and fired at her. Although hotly pursued, he made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. If again caught, he should be placed where he will be deprived of the opportunity of doing harm, as he is evidently a bad fellow. We commend his case to Judge Coon, who will soon be favored with his presence in Court.

Do you know why the Schools of San Francisco are so irregularly attended? One great reason is that the poor little dears have been short of proper Clothing, Shoes, &c. The fact is, in this hurrying State, the mothers have been to busy to keep them supplied. Billy has outgrown his pants, Tommy has torn his vest coat, Mary's gaiters are not fit to wear Emma has not a dress that can be hooked up—and mother has not time to fix them. Why don't she go to BALDWIN & Co's., No. 151 Sacramento street? She could fit them all—a full suit—shoes and all, for a mere trifle, and let the little ones go on with their school. *

Sale of the Folsom Estate.

Messrs Selover, Sinton & Co., resumed the sale of the Folsom estate this morning at Musical Hall by order of the executors. The attendance was good and the bidding not so spirited as we have often seen at these larger sales. From the prices obtained at the commencement of the sale we should judge there is a falling off from the rates of the last sale.

Below we give the prices at which some of the first pieces were sold:

Lot no. 1, corner Francisco and Dupont sts., 45 x 70, $500. Lot no. 2, adjoining, same dimensions, $400. Lot no. 3, do., do., $575. Lot no. 4, do., 30 x 75, $350. Lot no. 5, do., 22 x 75, $300. Lot no. 6, on Pfeiffer near Dupont, 22 x 75, $225. Lot no. 7, do., do., $200 Lot no. 8, do., do., $150. Lot no. 9, do., do., $125. Lot no. 10, on Francisco near Dupont, 20 x 70, $225. Lots no. 11 to 20, each same dimension and in same locality, from $110 to $240 each. Lots no. 21 to 43, being subdivisions of 50 vara lots no. 538 and 539, corner of Dupont and Chesnut sts., each about 20 x 80, from $100 to $200 each.

50 VARA LOT NO. 545.

Lots nos. 44 to 53, being subdivisions of 50 vara lot no. 545, corner of Francisco and Dupont sts., about 25 x 70 each, from $100 to $200 each.

50 VARA LOT NO. 540.

Lots nos. 54 to 64, in lot 540, corner of Chesnut and Dupont sts., 25 x 75 each, from $150 to $250 each.

OTHER LOTS.

Lots Nos. 65 to 100, being subdivisions of 50 vara lots Nos. 528, 467, 499, 434, 417, and 247 about the same dimensions as the above lots, brought from $100 to $300 each.

It was remarked by some one at the sale, that the property would have brought far better prices after the arrival of the steamer, which is expected to bring cheering news of the prospects of Fremont's election. It may be that the sale is made before the receipt of the news, fearing Buchanan *may* possibly be elected, which would of course depreciate the value of the estate.

Interior News.

POPULATION OF NEVADA AND SACRAMENTO.—The Nevada *Democrat*, taking the returns of the recent election as a basis, estimates the population of Nevada county at 20,000. The State *Journal*, upon the same basis, concludes that the population of Sacramento City is twenty-two thousand.

The late Chinese war in Tuolumne county originated in the circumstance of one of their mining companies rolling a large rock upon the claim of another company. The whole affair cost about $60,000.

LARGE CAULIFLOWER.—The editor of the *California Farmer* has received from F. Moore, Esq., a very finely formed cauliflower, the head measuring three feet and a half in circumference. It was grown in his garden at Cache creek. This is, we believe, as handsome a specimen as was ever grown in California. It is on exhibition at the Agricultural Rooms in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this road, held on Tuesday at Pioneer Hall, Sacramento, the following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: B. Richardson, J. B. Bayerque, R. P. Johnson, J. Mora Moss, T. G. Cary, L. L. Robinson, L. Parsons, Theodore F. Moss, T. G. Salsbury, Charles Peabody, W. H. Palmer, Edward Jones. No other business of importance was transacted, and the next meeting will be held in San Francisco.

SAD ACCIDENT.—John Rose, a German, was thrown from his horse, at Yuba City, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., and so severely injured that he died on the following day.

TO BE HUNG.—Nathan Cottle, convicted of murder, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of December.

A DEFAULTER.—Charles Levy, says the *State Journal*, recently a partner with E. S. Gaver in the grocery business at Lynchburg, Nevada county, is reported to have absconded with about $18,000, the property of Gaver and others A large portion of the money belonged to Reynolds & Bros., bankers of Marysville, who had left it with Gaver & Levy to buy gold dust with.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.—In Marysville, it is estimated that upwards of $20,000 changed hands on the result of the election in that county.

The Marysville *Herald* expresses its rejoicings in the success of the People of this city, as follows:

The Triumph of the People.

We congratulate San Francisco on the triumph of the People's Ticket. It is a triumph of domestic peace, of happy homes and firesides over ruffianism and blood. It is a triumph of virtue over vice—of good men over bad men. May it bring a thousand good things to the Bay City. May it give them security and content and right rule, and all the blessings of which they have so long been deprived. It is a glorious triumph, just such as the Vigilance Committee deserved.

MINING IN PLUMUS.—A letter to the *Old Mountaineer*, from Newton, Plumus County, says:

The mines in this vacinity are paying well, or will when we get water to wash up. The Nevada and Pioneer Companies' claims prospect from five to thirty dollars to the cartload—the American Co. and others prospect well; in fact, all that have got into their claims are doing well. Claims are selling for from $1,800 to $2,500 a share. All anticipate rich yields, as soon as they get plenty of water. The Plumas Co. will have their ditch complete to this place in a few weeks.

COMMERCIAL.—The arrivals on Saturday were as follows: Sloop San Jose, Martin, San Francisco, with merchandise; sloop San Pablo, Foster, Suisun, with hay to order; sloop C. Allison, Pendleton, San Francisco, with lumber; schooner Fanny Piper, Allen, San Francisco, with merchandise.—*Union.*

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 13

Businew to-day is very dull. There will be nothing much doing till the steamer arrives, now hourly expected. The Grain market is rather dull, and receipts light.

FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 800 qr sacks at $7,50@$8,25
CORN—10 0 0 lbs California white, at 2½c,
CORN MEAL—10 punch'ns sold at $31.
WHEAT—sales of 580 sks at $2,85@2½c, and 450 do at 2½c
POTATOES—Sales of 600 bags, at 2¼@2½c.
OATS—Sales of 400 bags at $2,27½@2½c.
RYE—Sale of 53 bags at 2½c
BEANS—Sale of 50 bags white, at 5½c.
BARLEY—Sales of 110 bags at 2¼@$2 32½.
BRANDY—100 octa es american on p t
DRIED PEACHES—Sales of 500 ceroons Chile, p t.
SUGAR—Sales of 25,000 lbs New Orleans, and 60 bbls crushed, on p t.
SOAP—100 bxs Co. O. at 10½c.
RICE—2,000 mats China No 2, sold at 6½c.
SYRUP—Sale of 50 bbls Boston at 95c.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 12.

Business is quiet this morning with importers, but the jobbing trade is good. The Tigress is in the mooring, from Philadelphia, with an assorted cargo.

FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 700 qr sks Domestic, at $7,50@$8,25, according to brand
GRAIN—The market is dull, sales of 200 bags Wheat at $2,45; 300 do Barley, in lots, at 2½c@2,30, and 400 do Oats on p t.
BEANS—220 bags California sold in lots, at 4@5½c.
POTATOES—Sales of 320 bags good to choice, in lots, at 2¼@2½c.
PROVISIONS—25 tcs Hams sold on p t.; and 90 frks new Butter, at 31@31½c.
GROCERIES—Sales of 250 hf bbls crushed Sugar, at 17@15½c.; 50 bbls powdered do, at 15½c; 30,000 lbs Calcutta Rice at 7½c; 100 bxs Colgate's starch, at 18½c; 400 do Barry & Boyd's C. O. Soap, at 10½c, and 100 bags Rio Coffee, at 24½c.
LIQUORS—20 pipes pure spirits, sold on p. t; 30 bbls. Boston alcohol at $1 10, and 100 do low proof American whisky, at 47½c.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived.

Nov 7—Clipper ship Borodino, Pendleton, 152 days from Boston; mdse to Sweetzer, Hutching & co
Schr Equity, Harrison, 4 days fm Shoalwater Bay; 2,000 bkts oysters, 150 sks potatoes to Brennan & co
Nov 8—Schr Elsie, McEwing, 10 days from Santa Cruz Island; 12 tons Abidones to order
Nov 9—Barque Sophronia, Hall, 23 days fm Magdalena Bay; 175 tons salt to master
Brig Wellingsley, Cabot, 3 days from Humboldt; lumber to W B Brown.
Brig Gen Patterson, Nagle, 3 days from Monterey; wood for Benecia.
Schr Ada, Brown, 25 days from Guaymas; mdse to master.
Mex schr Clara, Hazard, 30 days from Guaymas; mdse to Lynch & Reeding.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, 50 hours from Santa Cruz; lime to Davis & Jordan.
Schr S D Bailey, Hiller, 10 days from San Pedro via Santa Barbara; produce to N. Pierce.
Schr A M Simpson, Gregory, 24 hours from Bodega; produce to master.
Schr Long Island, Penny, 24 hours from Tomales; produce to Clayton & Johnson.
Schr Rising Sun, Adams, 24 hours from Bodega; produce to master.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, 31 hours from Mendocino; 10 M ft lumber to Mendocino Lumber Co.
Nov 10—Steamer Senator, Seely, 8 ds fm San Diego; passengers, to Cal Steam Navigation Company
Nov 10—Schr Two Sisters, Clarz, 24 hours from Tomales; wood to master.
Sloop Falmouth, Morgan, 6 hours from Bolinas; lumber to master.
Nov 11—Schr Adeline, Hutton, 30 hours from Carrier Pigeon Point; produce to Brennan & Co.
Nov 12—Ship Tigress, Lawrence, 165 days from Philadelphia; mdse to Bragg, Rollinson & Co.
Schr Louise, Harlow, 12 hs fm Half Moon Bay; Produce to Mills & Vantine.
Nov 12—U S steamer Active, Alden, 9 hs from Monterey. All well.
Nov 13—Schr Olivia, Buddington, 24 hours from Bodega; produce to master.

Cleared.

Nov 12—Mex brig Cornelia, Valke, Masatlan; Bolton, Barron & Co—51 passengers.
Nov 8—Brig Francisco, Smith, Portland, (OT); Brenn & Batchelder
Barque Leonesa, Howard, Puget Sound; Lambert & co
Nov 10—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Astoria; Abernethy, Clark & Co.
Nov 11—Ship Zenobia, Tilden, New Archangel, American Russian Company.
Nov 12—Peruvian ship Ica, Schwencke, Callao via Puget Sound; W Myer & Co.

Sailed.

Nov 8—Br ship Pudsey Dawson, Beeby, Hongkong
Barque Samuel Merritt, Reed, Puget Sound
Whale brig Boston, Scammon, whaling voyage
Schr Odd Fellow, Quinn, Pajaro
Nov 10—Brig Aeolius Kingston, Humboldt
Brig S. R. Jackson, Carman, Coose Bay.
Nov 11—Brig Francisco, Smith, Portland.
Schr Queen of the West, Dame, Santa Cruz.
Nov 12—Ship Zenobia, Tilden, New Archangel, in tow of steamer Hercules.
Bark Leonesa, Howard, Puget Sound.
Brig Cyclops, Williams, Humboldt.
Brig Curvacos, Davenport, Monterey.
Nov 12—Schr Mount Vernon, Josslyn, Morterey
Schr Julia, Main, Monterey.
Schr Pontiac, Lemmon, Pajaro.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, Mendocino.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. U. H. Railsback, of Petaluma, and Mrs Mary Jane Cripe Fulmer, of this city.

Will Indiana and New York papers please copy?

At Shasta, Oct. 31st, by Rev. Martin Kellogg, Mr. Henry Robinson, and Miss Mary Tully, both of Red Bluffs.

☞ TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used, Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-13-1y San Francisco.

☞ In calling attention to DR. GUYSOTT'S Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK and SARSAPARILLA, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be affected with scrofulous or other disorders, originating in hereditary taint, or impurity of the blood.

We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guysott's Improved Extract o Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone. It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with ery, for the "Yellow Dock" and "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innoxious) agents in the whole *Materia Medica*, and by far the best and purest preparation of them, is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Purchasers ought to be careful to ask for and take none but "Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. See advertisement. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents.
my22d-tf Washington st., opposite Post Office.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,
CARY & WINEGAR,
DEALERS
In all the Choice Brands of Flour.
OFFER FOR SALE—In lots to suit—
James Lick's Flour.
Golden Gate Flour;
Genesee Mills Flour;
City do do;
Oregon Flour.
Gallego Flour, Buckwheat, Corn Meal, Hominy, etc.
120 Front street bet. Washington and Jackson.
no13-1m

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.
Residence, St. Marks Place.
Between Kearny and Dupont, and between Post and Geary streets, San Francisco.
Orders may also be left at No. 7 Armory Hall, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
Mrs. Thurston attends to Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children. no13

Preserves and Jellies.
50 CAES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTment, just received; also—
100 cases English and American Pie Fruit.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
no13 tf N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

Oregon Produce.
OREGON BUTTER, IN KEGS AND TINS, always on hand; also—
Hams and Eggs.
For sale low, by REYNOLDS & LAW,
no13 tf N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
—AND—
FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
no13 Northwest corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

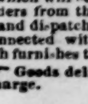
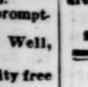
Extra Fine Green and Black Teas
THOSE IN WANT OF EXTRA GOOD TEAS, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
REYNOLDS & LAW,
no13tf N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson sts.

First Premium Again.
R. H. VANCE,
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received
The First Premium
Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets
TO THOSE WHO WISH SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—We have purchased the Patent Right of CUTTING AMBROTYPES FOR THIS STATE, and are now prepared to take them in a style unequaled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life size
I hereby denounce all pictures taken on glass in this city or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
I would say to all who have been deceived and swindled with bogus pictures, not to condemn this new and beautiful invention until they have seen the GENUINE AMBROTYPES. They are to be the most durable picture known, as neither acids water, or dampness of any kind can effect them. Those having Daguerreotypes which they wish to preserve forever, would do well to have them copied in Ambrotypes.
Groups of from two to twenty persons are taken per fect. Also, persons in Regalia, Military Dress, are taken without reversing insignias or letters. Children taken by this new process in less than one second.
We still continue to execute our splendid Premium Daguerreotypes as usual. Having made great and extensive additions to our Gallery, for the purpose of making and exhibiting our Ambrotype Pictures, we would be pleasure to have our work examined.
OUR GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL. no8tf

METROPOLITAN BATHING, SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON
No. 160 Montgomery street, basement of the Montgomery Block, San Francisco, California.
THE UNDERSIGNED—Thankful for past favors, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, he takes this method of informing his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has just finished
Repairing and Refitting
The above named commodious Establishment, making the Bath Rooms—twenty four in number—the largest and most convenient of any others in the United States. The
HAIR DRESSING DEPARTMENT
Is under the supervision of the subscriber in person, (he being a practical Hair Dresser,) and having always employed none but first class Workmen, his numerous patrons and those who favor him with a call may rest assured of receiving the utmost satisfaction.
Ladies, Private Entrance—On Merchant street a few doors below Montgomery.
Baths 50 cents, or 12 Tickets for $5.
EDWARD STAHLE, Proprietor.
N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of Perfumery Hair Brushes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet. le 18m

HASKELL & DUREN,
SUCCESSORS TO
TILLMAN & WHIDDEN,
BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS,
AND HORSE SHOERS.
No. 69 Pine st., between Montgomery and Sansome.
Horse Shoes for sale. All kinds of JOB WORK done on reasonable terms. s20daw-tf

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and earnestly soliciting a continuance of the same, with this motto of "Quick Sales and small profits," would still offer for sale all kinds of
FEED, GRAIN AND HAY,
At the lowest market rates—also,
HUCKS & LAMBERT'S PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE,
An article unequalled by anything of the kind now in use, which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Orders from the country attended to with promptness and dispatch
Connected with the store is an Artesian Well, which furnishes the best water in the city.
☞ Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
Niantic Feed Store, 119½ Sansome st. corner of Clay,
o11-1m under the Niantic

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
—MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF—
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips,
Collars, Saddle Ware, &c.
NO. 82 BATTERY STREET
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
C. MAIN, E. H. WINCHESTER, } San Francisco.
N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. Good assortment Concord Stage Harness ... Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap3tf

A. D. BAKER
OFFERS FOR SALE—
500 TEN-GALLON KEGS CALIFORNIA PICKLES;
500 five gallon kegs California Pickles;
400 three gallon kegs California Pickles;
200 cases gallon and half gallon Pickles;
300 cases quart California Ketchup;
300 cases pint California Ketchup;
Pickles and Ketchup in kegs, bbls, and hhds.
CALIFORNIA PICKLE WAREHOUSE,
o11-tf Sacramento street, below Davis.

ATWILL & CO.,
No. 172 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



NOTICE.—ATWILL & CO. BEG TO inform their numerous patrons throughout the country, that all orders for A. & Co. must be directed to 172 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO, as several shopkeepers are pretending to be connected with A. & Co., copying their advertisements, signs, &c., &c., causing many complaints to be received relative to inferior quality of Goods and exorbitant prices charged.

ATWILL & CO.,
FROM



Pianofortes and Melodeons,
OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY,
European and American manufacture, of all the best rs, and of every variety of style and price.
Second-hand PIANOS for sale and to let.

MUSIC MERCHANDISE,
every description, and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,



Among which are
DOUBLE BASSES,
CLARINETS,
GUITARS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
TRIANGLES,
BANJOS,
SNARE and BASS DRUMS,
CASTINETTS,



FLAGEOLETTS, VIOLONCELLOS, TAMBOURINES, &c., &c.

SHEET, CARD, AND BOOK MUSIC.



ALL THE LATEST POPULAR AND Fashionable Music of the day, received by every steamer. The assortment of SHEET MUSIC always on hand, embraces selections from catalogues of the most celebrated publishers in the United States and Europe.
Spanish and Italian Songs,
With Piano or Guitar Accompaniment, &c., &c.
Instruction Books, Primers, Scales, Exercises and Studies for every Instrument and Vocalization.
Ruled Music Paper, Music Pens, &c.
☞ MUSIC HANDSOMELY BOUND.

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS AND CONCERTINAS
ATWILL & CO. have just opened a large and valuable invoice of
FLUTINAS,
ACCORDEONS,
And CONCERTINAS,
From the celebrated maker,
FABER, of Paris.
For sale at very low prices. Jobbers and Country Merchants are invited to examine the stock.
—ALSO—
Superior Strings,
For VIOLIN, HARP, GUITAR, &c.
☞ Purchasers may depend upon receiving the very best quality of Strings, FRESH as imported twice each month.



VIOLIN BOWS,
ROSIN,
TUNING FORKS & HAMMERS,
CASES for all Instruments,
ÆOLIAN LYRES,
MUTE BRIDGES,
REEDS,
MOUTH-PIECES,
&c., &c., &c.

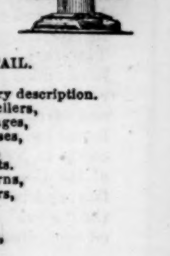




—ALSO—
BRASS INSTRUMENTS, For Military Bands,
BAND MUSIC and SCALES, Of all kinds.
Repairing and Tuning done by first-class workman
☞ Instruments of every description loaned by day or month.

Fancy Goods
ENGRAVINGS,
Bird Cages,
GAMES,
Children's Toys,
Billiard Balls,
&c., &c.
—ALSO—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

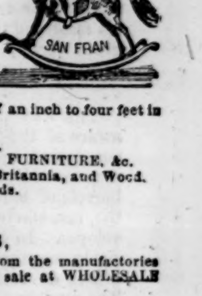






Flags, of every description.
French Propellers,
Fancy Carriages,
Rocking Horses,
Music Boxes,
Fancy Baskets,
Magic Lanterns,
Fancy Dusters,
Swords,
Pistols,
Grace Hoops,
Lotos,
Ladies' Cabas,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios,
Backgammon Boards,
Mechanical Figures,

Basket Cradles,
Chessmen,
American Velocipedes,
Willow Cabs,
Baby Jumpers,
Basket Wagons,
Nursery Baskets,
Dissected Maps,
Guns,
Drums,
Battledoors,
Fancy Cradles,
Surprise Boxes,
Portmonnaies,
Mantle Vases,
Menageries,
Marble Bureaus,
Tin Kitchens,
Wheelbarrows,
FROM



Dolls, dressed and undressed, from half an inch to four feet in length, of Wax, China, Rubber, etc.
Box Toys.
FARMS, VILLAGES, FURNITURE, &c.
TEA and COFFEE SETS, of China, Britannia, and Wood.
GAMES, of all kinds.
—ALSO—
NEW TOYS,
By the case, constantly receiving from the manufactories for the Spanish and Mexican trade, for sale at WHOLESALE only.
—ALSO—



BILLIARD,
Rondo and Bagatelle
BALLS,
Of various sizes,
CUE WAX, CUE TIPS, CHALK, &c.
Boxing Gloves,
Fencing Foils, with Masks and Gloves,
Backgammon and Chess Boards and Men, in great variety,
Games of Loto, Steeple Chase, Boston Dominoes, Drafts, Tivola, &c.
Cribbage Boards, Dice, Cards, Whist Counters, Tetotums, &c., &c.
Likewise a new and extensive assortment of Rich Paintings, in splendid frames; Colored Engravings, Prints, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Baskets, Canes in great variety, Table Mats, Children's Chairs, Baby Jumpers, Rocking Horses, &c., &c. For sale at wholesale and retail.

FLAGS
FROM



OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of all Nations, Cricket Batts, Balls, Bagatelle and Billiard Balls, Fencing Foils, Masks and Gloves, Boxing Gloves, Silk, Satin, Paper and Wire Masks, Splendid Baskets of endless variety, new pattern Bird Cages.
Also, Seed, Shell and Sand for Birds, Rocking Horses and Cabs, Prints and Engravings, Gentlemen's Canes, in great variety, Brushes of all kinds, superior quality, Games of Loto, Tivolo, and many others, CHILDREN'S TOYS, by the case, dozen, or at retail, Splendid Accordeons, Guitars, Æolian Lyres, Flutes, and every other description of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, together with new and popular MUSIC, Strings, Reeds, Rozin, &c., at wholesale and retail, at 172 Washington street.
All orders attended to with care and promptness, by addressing
ATWILL & CO.,
s7 1m 172 Washington street, San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
—IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,
Of every desirable style and pattern,
Nos. 24 & 26 California street,
Between Davis and Drum streets.
☞ Constantly on hand a large assortment of
STAIR RAIL, BALUSTERS,
Newel Posts, Mouldings and Glass,
☞ All orders from the country promptly attended to.
C. L. TAYLOR. J. E. BLETHEN.
sep1-3m

Wm. H. Culver & J. W. Armstrong,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
AND
PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY
—OFFICE.—
Room 27 Bolton & Barron's Building,
No. 98 Merchant Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. may 29-tf

THE PACIFIC

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, 1856

"Don't Stay too Long."

It is rarely indeed that we have read any thing more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband in our city might read and profit by it:—

"Don't stay long," said a young wife, tenderly, one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied, spoke volumes. It told the whole vast depths of a woman's love—of all her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence, every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight, and finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones: "Not yet."

"Don't stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm-chair, and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

"Oh, you that have wives to say: "Don't stay too long," when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems too seldom replaced. You cannot find, amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

"Don't stay long husband," and the young wife's look seemed to say: "For here in your own sweet home is a loving heart, whose music is hushed when you are absent; here is a soft breast to lay your head upon, and here are pure lips, unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon."

GLEANINGS.

J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is building at Jacksonville one of the best saw and planeing mills in Northern Iowa.

A waterspout, says the *Press Belge*, passed near Bedbourg, Bavaria, on the 24th of August, and, encircling a child eight years of age, swept it into the air to a height of 40 feet; fortunately the child fell on a haystack, and was unhurt. A goat was likewise transported to a distance of 300 paces, and was deposited safely in the highest branch of a tree.

Here is an elegant paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges: It is eloquent—it is true:—"If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth. It is cankered by no fraud, it is wet by no tears, it is stained by no blood."

An illiterate person once sent a note to a waggish friend, requesting the loan of his *noose-poper*, and received in return his friend's *marriage certificate!*

The London Open Air Mission have two hundred and fifty services out of doors each Sabbath. The preachers are now gaining admittance to the "common lodging houses," and meet with great encouragement among the poor.

PRESENT FASHION.

Bonnet on the shoulders,
Nose up to the sky;
Both hands full of flounces,
Raised *a la Shang* high;
Underskirts bespattered,
Look amazing neat;
All your silks get "watered"
Sweeping down the street!

BANKING IN AUSTRALIA.—There are eight chartered banks in Australia, having an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. Their profits have been enormous, some of them having paid dividends as high as thirty per cent. last year, and most of them as high as twenty per cent.

SWITZERLAND.—A singular attempt, said to have had the concurrence of Prussia, was made to revolutionize the town of Neufchatel, Switzerland. The London *Times* gives the following account of the affair:

The cry of *Vive le Roi* has been raised in the country of William Tell. An attempt which can scarcely be called a *serious* one, has actually been made to dissolve the Swiss Union, and to incorporate a portion at least of its territory with the Prussian monarchy! The story is absurd enough, and appears to have ended pretty much in the true Ballingarry fashion. A Prussian nobleman, by name and surname Count Frederick Pourtales, followed by 200 or 300 Royalists, seized on the castle at Neufchatel, arrested several members of the Council of State, hoisted the Prussian flag, and issued a proclamation appealing to the "loyal" sympathies of the most determined republicans in Europe.

A gentleman of New York, who came out the other day in the steamship Persia, and whose word is reliable, saw in Paris, the middle of August, tomatoes selling at five francs each, and apricots three francs; owing to the cold wet summer, it having rained near two months.

A servile insurrection, it is stated, was lately fortunately discovered in time, at Columbus, Texas, among some four hundred slaves, to rise against the white population, and murder and rob them. They would probably have completed their designs had not a slave informed his master of the fact. A number of the negroes were in custody, and some two or three were to be hung.

THE ENVELOPE BUSINESS.—Few persons are aware of the various results which have been consequent upon the introduction into extensive use of letter envelopes. Tons of paper and barrels of mucilage are used every month in the manufacture of the different kinds of envelopes. In New York four firms are extensively engaged in the business, and many others do something at it in a small way.—The number of envelopes turned out weekly is not far from four millions. The gum used is a preparation of starch called *dextrine*, the value of which for sealing and stiffening purposes was accidentally discovered in England some years since. During the conflagration of a large flour warehouse a cotton-spinner worked at carrying water and rolling out the partially charred flour. In the morning he found his clothes irremediably stiffened and glued together. On investigation he ascertained that the scorched flour would form, with water, a glutinous matter much more adhesive than any known gum. Subsequent experiments revealed the fact that this preparation was better than gum arabic for stiffening cotton goods, and the discoverer kept his secret and made money out of the manufacture of "British gum" for cotton dressers. But his success was his ruin; he became profligate, his secret was discovered, and *dextrine* came into notice. It is now used for all purposes where a cheap mucilage is required. For dressing cotton goods, for preparing the back of postage stamps, the edges of envelopes, manufacturers' labels, &c., it is found to be unrivalled. It has nearly ruined the gum arabic trade as that of sealing-wax and wafers.

A HORSE THIEF CAUGHT—A CENTRE SHOT.—A Mexican named Sacramento Garcia, stole a mule from a stable in this city, yesterday, but before he made his escape from town, a warrant was placed in the hands of Lieut. Wookcock for his arrest. Mr. W., served the warrant, and was proceeding to the Station House with the prisoner, when he broke and run for dear life. After trying every other means to stop Garcia, Mr. Woodcock fired a random shot, in the hope of bringing him to a halt, but on he ran, until about a square ahead, when the Lieut. took aim and fired again, striking him in the left breast, the ball going through his clothing and into two packs of monte cards, which were in his breast pocket, but for which circumstance no doubt the ball would have entered the heart. After a chase of about a mile and a half, he was arrested in the Yuba river, while attempting to cross. The thief has several mules in his possession—stolen, of course.—*Marysville Ex.*

WOMAN.—As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and binds up its shattered boughs, so it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart."

When is the time to Die?

I asked the glad and happy child,
Whose hands were filled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh ran free and wild,
Among the vine-wreathed bowers;
I crossed her sunny path, and cried,
"When is the time to die?"
"Not yet! not yet! the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by.

I asked a maiden; back she threw
The tresses of her hair;
Grief's traces o'er her cheeks I knew,
Like pearls they glistened there;
A flush passed o'er her lily brow,
I heard her spirit sigh;
"Not now," she cried, "Oh no! not now;
Youth is no time to die!"

I asked a mother, as she pressed
Her first-born in her arms,
As gently on her tender breast
She hushed her babe's alarms;
In quivering tones her accents came,
Her eyes were dim with tears;
"My boy his mother's life must claim
For many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime,
Of proud and fearless air;
His brow was furrowed not by time,
Or dimmed with woe or care.
In angry accents he replied,
And flashed with scorn his eye;
"Talk not to me of death," he cried,
"For only age should die."

I questioned age; for him the tomb
Had long been all prepared;
But death, who withers youth and bloom,
This man of years had spared.
Once more his nature's dying fire
Flashed high, and thus he cried.
"Life! only life, is my desire!"
Then gasped, and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian—"Answer thou,
When is the hour of death?"
A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath;
And sweetly o'er his features stole
A smile, a light divine;
He spake the language of his soul—
"My Master's time is mine!"

The Four Henris.

The following tale is translated from the French. It contains the account of rather a strange rencounter of four individuals, who made themselves prominent in France, during the middle and end of the sixteenth century, and is as follows:

One stormy evening as the rain fell in torrents, an old woman who lived in a miserable hut, in the Forest of St. Germain, and who passed in the surrounding country for a kind of witch, heard a loud knocking at the door. She opened it, a young man on horseback presented himself, and craved hospitality.

By the dull light of a lamp which she held in her hand, she perceived him to be a young nobleman. He appeared to be quite young, and his dress denoted rank. The old woman lighted a fire, and inquired of the stranger whether he was hungry and desired food. The appetite of a youth of sixteen is like his heart at the same age, craving, and not difficult to please, and he immediately accepted her offer. A morsel of cheese and a loaf of black bread from the cupboard was all the old dame could produce.

"I have nothing more," said she to the young nobleman; "this is all that your grinding tithes and taxes leaves a poor creature to offer a traveler; the peasants, too, in this country, call me a witch and sorceress, and make that excuse to their consciences for stealing from me the little that my poor old field produces."

"*Ma foi!*" said the young man, "if ever I become King of France, I will suppress the taxes, and teach the people better."

"God grant it," replied the old woman.

At these words the gentleman drew to the table to commence his repast: but at the same moment a fresh knock at the door arrested him.

The old woman opened it, and received another horseman, drenched with rain, who also begged for shelter. The same hospitality was instantly granted him, and on the stranger's entrance she perceived that he too was young, and judging from his appearance, of noble descent.

"What! is it you, Henry?" cried one,

"Yes, Henry," replied the other: both were named Henry.

The old woman discovered from their conversation that they were of the number of a large hunting party, conducted by the King, Charles IX., which had been dispersed by the storm.

"Mother," said the second officer, have you nothing better to offer us?"

"Nothing," replied she.

"Then," said he, "we will go shares."

The first Henry demurred, but glancing at the resolute eye and strong frame of the second Henry, said, in a somewhat chagrined tone—

"Agreed; we will go shares."

He dared not express his secret motive, but he feared, if not sharing *equally*, his companion would appropriate the whole. They accordingly sat down on opposite sides of the table, and one had already begun to cut the bread with his dagger, when a third knock was heard at the door. The meeting was indeed singular. It was again a youth, a nobleman, and a Henry. The old woman looked at them with amazement.

The first comer wished to hide the bread and cheese, the second replaced them on the table, and laid his sword by his side. The third Henry smiled.

"You do not wish then that I should share your supper," said he. "Well, I can wait, I have a strong stomach."

"The supper," said the first Henry, "belongs, by right, to the first comer,"

"No," said the second, "it belongs to him who can best defend it."

The third Henry became red with anger, and said haughtily:

"Perhaps it belongs to him who knows best how to fight for it."

These words were scarcely uttered, when the first Henry drew his poignard, the two others their swords. As they were just beginning the fray, they were startled by a fourth knock at the cabin door A fourth young man, a fourth nobleman, a fourth Henry, is introduced. At the sight of drawn swords he produced his own, and attaching himself to the weakest party, he joined in the combat.

The old woman, terrified, hid herself, and the blades strike everything in their reach. The lamp fell down and was extinguished, but they continued to fight in the darkness. The noise of the swords lasted some time, then gradually became less, and at length ceased altogether.—Then the old woman ventured to issue from her hiding place, and relighting the lamp, she perceived the four young men stretched on the ground, each having a slight wound. She examined them carefully, and found that fatigue, rather than loss of blood, had overcome them.

They rose from the ground one after the other, and ashamed of what had transpired in the heat of passion, they began laughing and exclaimed:

"Come, let us now sup together, without fighting more."

But when they came to look for their supper, they found it on the ground, all trodden under foot and stained with blood. Meagre as it was they regretted it. In addition to this the cabin was destroyed, and the old witch, seated in a corner, fixed her pale red eyes on the four young men.

"Why dost thou stare on us thus?" said the first Henry, who was troubled at her gaze.

"I am reading the fates written on your foreheads," replied she.

The second Henry commanded her sternly to disclose them; the three others laughingly acquiesced. The old woman replied:—

"As you have all four met in this cabin, so shall you all meet in a like destiny. As you have trampled under foot and stained with blood the bread offered you by my hospitality, so will you trample under foot and stain with blood the power you might mutually share. As you have all four been wounded in the darkness, so will you all four perish by treason and a violent death."

The four young noblemen could not refrain from laughing at the old woman's prediction.

These four noblemen were the four heroes of the League, two as its leaders, and two as its enemies:—

Henry of Conde: poisoned by his wife at St. Jean d'Angely.

Henry of Guise: assassinated at Blois, by the Forty-five.

Henry of Valois: assassinated by Jaques Clement, at St. Cloud.

Henry of Bourbon: assassinated, at Paris, by Ravaillac.

SINGULAR PREMIUMS.—Among the premiums offered by the Coles co., Ill., Fair, were the following:—

To the Ugliest Man in this, or adjoining States, (to be adjudged by a Committee of Ladies,) a $10 Mirror.

To the Tallest Man, a $5 Walking-stick.

To the Shortest Man, 5 pair high-heeled boots.

To the Smallest Animal of any kind of its age, 1 v. Prairie Farmer.

For the best Original Conundrum, 1 v. N. O. Picayune

For the best Original Toast, 1 v. National Intelligencer.

For a Word or Sentence with best Comic Definition, 1 Com. Blackstone.

Latest News from the Interior.

The Empire County *Argus* announces its discontinuance with the number published on the 8th instant.

MR. GEORGE FAULKNER brought into our office last evening, $3,08 worth of Gold Dust that he washed out of one pan of dirt taken by him out of Tunnel of the Butte County Drifting Company, (generally known as Robinson's Tunnel) in Table Mountain.—*Oroville Record.*

SUNDAY CLOSING.—There is a movemement at Grass Valley for closing places of business on the Sabbath. Several merchants and bankers have signed an agreement to do so.—

INCENDIARISM ON THE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday last, two cars, laden with wood, were set fire to and consumed on the Sacramento Railroad, near Alder Creek. This act of incendiarism was doubtles done by enemies of this enterprise, whom, we regret to say, are both numerous and unscrupulous. Loss $600. Had a passenger train been passing at the moment, the result of this fiendish deed would doubtless have been disastrous.—

MINING.—"The N. Y. Democratic Claim" on White Oak Flat is at present yielding a liberal supply of gold dust to its owners daily. The average proceeds are from twenty-five to thirty dollars a day. The claim is owned by five lucky individuals.—*Oroville Record.*

EXAMINATION OF SMITH.—Pat. Smith, the man who committed an assault on Miller, on Monday night, was examined day before yesterday and being found guilty, was bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear before the Court of Sessions. In default of bail he was committed.—*Ib.*

THE EXAMINATION of Mr. Willis, charged with the crime of Manslaughter in having shot Mr. Sullivan, in the affray on Monday night, was held yesterday before Justice Elliott. It being fully proved upon evidence, that the shooting was purely accidental, the prisoner was discharged.—*Ib.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—John Ross, a German, was thrown from his horse, at Yuba City, on the afternoon of the 5th, and so severely injured that he died on the following day.

"COLD WATER ARMY."—A general meeting of the children of our city will be held on Sunday, at 3 o'clock, at the M. E. Church, on 7th street, between L and M streets. Short and appropriate speeches will be delivered by Bishop Kavanaugh, Rev. Messrs. Brigs, Gober, Dr. Deal, and others. The grand object is to organize a Cold Water Army. All the children in the city are invited to attend, hear for themselves, and enlist in the Army.—*Sacramento Times.*

RESUMED.—The steamer Helen Hensley, after having undergone a thorough repairing, resumed her place on the San Francisco route yesterday.—*Ib.*

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—A contract was made yesterday, by a marketing establishment in this city, with Mr. McCourtney, of Bear River, for four hundred Turkeys, to be delivered at their market on the 15th of December next—to be on hand for Christmas. The turkeys are to average twenty-three pounds each, in weight—23 lbs! that will be a turkey worth another Crimean war.—*Cal. American.*

REMOVING THE SNAGS.—On Thursday night last, the steamer Gazelle left Sacramento for the purpose of engaging in "snagging" the Yuba river, and removethe obstructions to the navigation on the Oroville route. Some time ago, the steamer Orient went over the route on an exploring expedition, and reported, on her return, that the navigation of the river at that point might be rendered perfectly easy and practicable, by the removal of a few snags.—*Ib.*

STEAMERS.—The steamer Swan was hauled out upon the Company's ways yesterday, to undergo a thorough repairing. The Swan will be followed upon the ways by the Cleopatra, which is to be overhauled, and have her cabin raised and enlarged.—*Ib.*

FREE FIGHTS.—Two Chinamen had a desperate fight, yesterday, with fists and feet. Long cues, held on to each others' hands with remarkable tenacity. The affair was about closing, when another Chinaman pitched into a Greaser, in a style creditable to the shoulder-lifting art of modern phlebotomy. Blood and bruises soon cooled the ardor of the young Hidalgo, for he lustily cried enough in regular broad English.

RAIN fell in Nevada on Wednesday last.

A man by the name of Whipple, said to be implicated in the recent attack on the Camptonville stage had been found by ex-Sheriff Lothia of Humboldt, on Mud river in a destitute and starving condition. His conduct was such as to lead to the impression that he was insane. He will be detained in custody until the full facts of his case are known.

Trade of every kind is reported to be quite brisk throughout all the northern mines. Every mule that can be mustered is in use on the different trails to the mining localities of the Klamath, Salmon and Trinity.—*Humboldt Times.*

ABSCONDED.—On Wednesday night last, Samuel Beard, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Pierson & Potter, proprietors of the "Miner's Inn," in this place. He left the hotel, taking with him sundry articles of clothing which did not belong to him, amounting in value to $45.—*Shasta Courier.*

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The new Grace Church edifice on Eighth street, between I and J, will be consecrated at a quarter before 11 o'clock, this morning, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kipp, assisted by several distinguished clergymen from different parts of the State.—*Cal. American.*

MINISTERIAL CALL.—We understand that the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, Rector of the Church of the Sacraments, in this city, and formerly Rector of Grace Church, has accepted a call to the rectorship of one of the most flourishing Episcopal congregations in Mississippi.—*Cal. American.*

ABSQUATULATED.—Charles Lay, recently a partner with E. S. Gaver in the grocery business at Lynchburg, left for parts unknown some two weeks since, with several thousand dollars, the property of Mr. Gaver and others. It is supposed Mr. Lay took about $18,000 in all, the largest proportion of which belonged to Reynolds & Bro., bankers in Marysville.—*Nevada Journal.*

CHINAMEN ROBBED.—On last Monday night, three Mexicans entered a community of Chinamen, numbering nine or ten persons, who were encamped in tents near the Bay State Ranch, on the North Branch of the Calaveras. The robbers tied the Chinamen with ropes and then plundered the tents. About $100 in cash were taken: before leaving, they released their victims.—*San And. Intel.*

RISE IN THE RIVER.—There has been a rise of two inches in the water of the Feather river within the past few days, and it will not be long before the up-river navigation, now so difficult, will be rendered easy and safe.—*Cal. Amer.*

MURDER AT UPPER RANCHEIRA.—At this place, the night before the election, a party of Cherokees got into a difficulty, bad whisky, we believe, being the moving cause. In the course of the difficulty, one of them, Elias Sanders, was shot and severely wounded. The next morning, Charles Sevare, John Thornton, and William Chism were arrested in Volcano. On an examination before Justice Klien on Wednesday, Thornton and Chism were discharged, and Sevare held to bail in $5,000, (on a charge of assault to kill,) and in default was committed to jail.

P. S.—We learn, since the above was written, that Ellis Sanders died of his wounds on Friday morning. An inquest will be held by Esq. Klien.—*Volcano Ledger.*

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment.

MRS. BUNNER, FORMERLY OF THE "ALTA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE," would respectfully inform her old customers, and the public generally that she is again prepared to serve them. Families supplied with competent and trustworthy servants, and every effort made to place all applicants for situations in such positions as they are qualified to fill.

Females in want of employment, are respectfully invited to call on Mrs. Bunner.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Office—Corner of Washington and Sansome streets. Entrance on Washington street, next door to the market. au13-1m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.

ORDERS from the country promptly attended to, Bills collected, Houses rented, Loans negotiated, &c.
GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.
Real Estate Agency and Employment Office,
mar6 tf N. E. corner Clay and Kearny streets.

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator. Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.
sextf d&w

BOOKS & STATIONERY

ALLEN & SPI-ER, BOOK STORE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

In Paper, Blank Books, American, English and French, Staple and Fancy

STATIONERY.

ALSO constantly receiving new editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, including

Agriculture,	History,	Oratory,
Architecture,	Illustrated Works,	Poetry,
Biography,	Juveniles,	Prayer Books,
Chemistry,	Law Books,	Scientific Works
Classic Books,	Mechanics,	Theology,
Drawing,	Mathematics,	Travels,
Engineering,	Medical,	Text Books,
Hyun Books,	Music,	Voyages,
	Ollendorff's works,	

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,

From various publishers comprising LIBRARY and TEXT HYMN, TUNE, and GIFT BOOKS,

MAPS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

☞ Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPI-ER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery
au31-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THEIR numerous customers, the

NOISY CARRIER'S

Book and Stationery Company,

HAVE REMOVED

TO HOWARD'S NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,

Having one entrance on Battery street, one door from Long Wharf, and one entrance on Long Wharf, one door from the corner of Battery street. The numbers are

97 Battery street, and 64 and 66 Long Wharf.

From the great increase in their business facilities, and the amount of NEW GOODS just received, they feel confident they can attend to the wants of their old friends and customers, together with the wants of such NEW friends and customers as choose to honor them with their patronage, in a most satisfactory manner.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

TO LET,

The store formerly occupied by them. Possession given immediately. m20t

STATIONERY FOR THE MULTITUDE

If you want Letter Paper;
If you want Bill Paper;
If you want Foolscap;
If you want anything to write on—
Call at the
NOISY CARRIER BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want it by the Case;
If you want it by the Ream;
If you want it by the Quire;
If you want it sent by steamboat;
If you want it sent by express—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec13-1y San Francisco.

SPANISH BOOKS!

AT THE

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian.

Dictionaries of the above languages. of various sizes from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.

—ALSO—

A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf
dec13-1v San Francisco

DICTIONARIES! DICTIONARIES!

AT THE

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.

CAN BE FOUND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WEBSTER'S, from his Unabridged, variously bound, to the miniature pocket form, comprising all the varieties for the use of Schools, and Academies. At

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY Co.,
dec-13 1y 77 Long Wharf, San Francisco.

SLATES.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES. LITHOGRAPHIC Prints, Maps, Charts, Custom House Blanks, Ink stands, Accordeons, Chessboards, Chinese Kites, Playing Cards, Letter Weights, Calendars, Bill-Head Boxes, Paper Racks, Newspaper Files, Letter Clips, etc. etc.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
dec-13-1y Cor. Battery st. & Long Wharf San Francisco

BLANK BOOKS!—

If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want them by the case;
If you want them by the Dozen;
If you want them by the sett;
If you want them by the single book;
If you want them any way—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
o6-1v San Francisco.

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN TONIC

—AND—

AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallable Remedy for

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., &c.

And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, IN ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE.

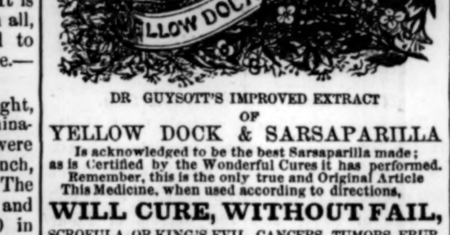
The proprietor of these elegant Bitters indulges in feelings of the highest satisfaction in view of the vast benefits which it has conferred upon mankind.

It is, surely, an imperative duty, when we are in possession of a remedy of surpassing excellence, which can heal, cure, and restore the languishing, pining, and sickly part of the community to give it every possible degree of publicity, particularly when that remedy has stood the test of many years practice, with the most unbounded success, when the rich, as well as the poor, of either sex, have experienced its salubrious effects, and its amazing restorative powers.

It was this motive, alone, which induced the proprietor to offer this compound to the public—and he is happy to say, that its exalted merits have sustained it in public estimation, while hundreds of pretended remedies have failed.

Indeed, it requires the strongest conviction of intrinsic worth and physical excellence, by long and great experience, to induce an inventor or proprietor of any medicine to incur the serious and certain expense of making it known by advertisements; an expense which a very great and general demand can alone defray, and which nothing short of fatuity could induce any one to enter upon without such previous conviction. From an attempt to give publicity to a medicine whose merits will not support its character when known, no advantage can possibly be derived; on the contrary, the result must be marked by great loss of money and by time ill applied.

Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, corner Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco; and at retail by Druggists generally throughout this State and Oregon. se 4 tf



DR GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT

OF

YELLOW DOCK & SARSAPARILLA

Is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made; as is Certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and Original Article This Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, CANCERS, TUMORS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, ERYSIPELAS, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM, OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN THE BONES AND JOINTS, OLD SORES AND ULCERS, SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LOSS OF APPETITE DISEASE ARISING FROM THE USE OF MERCURY, PAIN IN THE SIDE AND SHOULDERS, GENERAL DEBILITY, JAUNDICE AND COSTIVENESS.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of mental discharges, and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted, that a bottle or two of DR. GUYSOTT'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA is a true specific The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say—TRY IT. It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all bad humors from the Blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system, stands pre-eminent above all to her Sarsaparillas. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy, and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, take Guysott's Ex-tract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other Sarsaparilla compounds.

Sold by all the Druggists in California and Oregon.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Valuable Family Medicines, Washington street, between Sansome and Battery, opposite Post office San Francisco. se 4—tf

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Swine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
sp4tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets

TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to Samuel Adams,
a3 Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

One of the largest assortments of Drugs, Chemicals, and approved Medicines that can be found, and constantly increasing by direct importation.

Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished. sextf d&w

OIL—CAMPHENE.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale

Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China

OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES;

TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.

NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

☞ Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.
ap20 tf

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

PLOWS, Plow Points, Spades, Shovels, Harrows.
SYTHES and Sneaths, Grain Cradles, Horse Rakes.
THRESHERS, (2 to 8 horse) Garden, Canal, and Brick Barrows
WAGONS, (2 to 8 horse,) Carts, Drays, Ox Yokes.
OX BOWS, Churns, Hoes, Gin Geering for hoisting.
CHAIN PUMP WHEELS, Cranks and Shafts.
PLATFORM SCALES, Counter Scales, Bathing Tubs.

Together with a general assortment of Farming Implements. For sale by

J. D. ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis.

Phoenix Works.



JONA KITTRIDGE,

(Successor to J. H. HAYWOOD,)

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters VAULTS, &c. &c.

Battery, near Pacific street,...San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.
mh20-6m

Ladies, Accept our Thanks.

INFANTS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS.

Several times we have tendered you an invitation to favor us with a call for the purpose of examining our splendid assortment of

Infants' and Youths' Hats and Caps:

and feeling grateful for the liberal response to our call, we beg leave to inform you that we received per "Gretry" an other assortment of

INFANTS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS.

Which in regard to beauty, taste, excellence of finish and quality, are unprecedently rich. There is no other house in California that has anything like them, They were made in Paris to our order. We received only eight dozen. Call soon, and see these beauties at

MEUSSDORFFER'S
HAT MANUFACTORY,
165 Com. st. bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

P. S. Receiving by every steamer a large assortment of the latest styles of LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' HATS and CAPS. aug14-tf

FISHER & CO.,

Leaders of Fashion!

Montgomery street, cor. Commercial

HAVE always on hand the most extensive assortment of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Canes, etc. ever displayed on the Pacific Coast. Every variety of Ladie's and Children's goods of the latest New York and Paris styles.

In our Manufactory we use nothing but the finest material, and employ none but the most skillful workmen, consequently for fineness of texture, and beauty of finish, FISHER & Co. have no rivals on the Pacific. All orders from abroad promptly attended to. au21-3m2p

Farmers' Attention!

SAGE'S PATENT BROADCAST

GRAIN SOWER

....AND....

SPRING-TOOTH HARROW!

THE labor of Grain Sowing can now be done by this machine in a manner not to be surpassed. The Sower is *very simple* in its construction, not liable to get out of order, can readily be taken to pieces and put together by any person, and will wear for years. The Sower is 8½ feet wide, and will sow one acre to each mile travelled by the team, the quantity per acre being regulated by the size of the hole in the sliding guage. A boy with a pair of horses or mules will easily sow twenty acres per day. In sowing by the old method the wind is often troublesome, but with this the wind makes no difference.

This machine has been tested in the Atlantic States with the best implements for sowing grain, and none have been found to compete with it. It has been recently introduced into several of the grain-growing States of the Union, and where it has been used the grain came up so even it was impossible to tell which way it was sown. The increase of yield per acre will, alone repay the cost in a season. This Sowing and Harrowing Machine has been exhibited at the State Fairs of Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and in every instance has received the highest premiums. It was also placed on exhibition at the late State Agricultural Fair at San Jose, and was tested in the presence of many farmers on the grounds in connection with the ploughing match. Its operations gave universal satisfaction, and established its ability to do all that is claimed for it. It also gained a very favorable notice at the hands of the Premium Committee, though debarred from taking a premium, by rule of the society, on account of its being an imported machine, and not manufactured in this State. T. H. & J. S. Bacon hold the Patent Right for this State, and have a Working Model of the Machine which they will be happy to exhibit to farmers, or others interested

All communications relative to the purchase of Rights for the State, Counties, or Towns, or about the business generally, may be addressed to T. H. & J. S. BACON, No. 61 California Street, near the corner of California and Front Streets, San Francisco. oc 16-3m w.

BY R. L. ALLEN,

189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implements are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED patterns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffiers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc.

Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner. Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.

Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons,

Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.

Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.

Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.

Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment of these for sale.

A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.

Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages, the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy21-tf

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—In the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District:—Caleb S. Hobbs, George W. Gilmore, and Stephen D. Gilmore, Plaintiffs, vs. Warren Holt, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, and the Complaint filed in the city and county of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of the said District Court.

The people of the State of California, send Greeting: to Warren Holt.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District in and for the County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or if served out of this County, then within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you.

The said action is brought to recover the sums of $1200 00 and $204 34, amounting together to $1404 34—with interest on the first mentioned amount at the rate of three per cent. per month, and on the second sum at legal rate from the 22d September, 1854, due the said Plaintiffs upon a contract in writing, entered into between you and the said plaintiffs Aug. 29, 1854, and upon an acknowledgement in writing bearing date the 22d Sept., 1854—and for extra work and materials done and furnished for you by said Plaintiffs in and about the erection of a certain building mentioned in the Complaint; and if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the said Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for said sums of $1200 00 and $204 34, with interest thereon as aforesaid together with costs.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

[L. S.] THOMAS HAYES, Clerk.
By OTMAR CALER, Deputy Clerk.
M. C. BLAKE, Atty. for Plaintiffs. aug21-3m

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—In the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District:—Robert H. Vance, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Webster, Defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, and the Complaint filed in the City and County of San Francisco, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting: to Joseph Webster.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District in and for the County of San Francisco, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons,) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service,) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or if served out of this County, then within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $2000 00 due on your certain Promissory note set forth in the Complaint and bearing date on the 25th April, 1851, with interest at the rate of eight per cent, per month; and if you fail to appear and answer the Complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for said sum of $2000 00 with interest and costs.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

(L. S.) THOMAS HAYES, Clerk.
By OTMAR CALER, Deputy Clerk.
M. C. BLAKE, Atty. for Plaintiff. aug21-3m

LEGAL NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Alpheus Wiggin, deceased, late of Belfast, in the State of Maine, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned Administrator of said estate, at the office of M. C. Blake, No. 13 Wells' Building, in the city of San Francisco, or at the residence of the undersigned in Alameda, County of Alameda.

JOHN WIGGIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Alpheus Wiggin, deceased.
San Francisco, Nov. 10th, 1856. no11-w4w

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF POWDERS Compounds—Tinctures, Pills, Syrups, Conserves, and Herbs, put up by celebrated Thompsonian dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

For sale by Samuel Adams, at the Family Drug Store N E corner Clay and Dupont Streets. sextf d&w

STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

Connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at

ASPINWALL.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

The Magnificent Steamship

J L STEPHENS,

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 20th, 1856,

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line are landed, on their arrival at Panama, upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS,

TO ASPINWALL,

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

Passengers for New Orleans proceed by direct steamer from Aspinwall.

Through Tickets

are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamsteamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer, until 12 o'clock midnight, Wedne day, Nov. 19.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., Nov. 19th, and a written order must be procured at the office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of tickets in San Francisco.
n7-td

RIVER BOATS.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO

DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

october 1st, 1855

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. POOLE.
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain THOS. SEELY.
STEAMER URILDA, Captain E. Z. CLARK.
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Pacific Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,)

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with light draft Steamers for

MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA and
RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
oct5-tf SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

Through Boats for Marysville.

FROM this date the following Steamers will run through to MARYSVILLE:

STEAMER

HELEN HENSLEY,

Capt. CHADWICK,

ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

STEAMER J. BRAGDON,

Capt. POLK,

ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

Leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
ap17-tf Corner Jackson and Pacific sts.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.

RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, CoonHollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.

CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,

To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

FREIGHTS REDUCED TO STOCKTON.

The undersigned, (Agents of Star Line of Packets to Sacramento City,) having established a new Line of Packett to Stockton, will from tois day carry Freight for $3 00 per ton.

As all of our Vessels in this Line are of small tonnage, they will have quick dispatch.

All orders from the Interior promptly attended to.

The patronage of all interested is respectfully solicited by CHARLES E. RAND & CO. Agents,
s26-tf At wharf between Clay and Long Wharves.

WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!

—AND—

FINE JEWELRY.

—ALSO—

SILVER WARE.

To be had of

JOHN W. TUCKER,

No. 125 MONTGOMERY ST.,

FOR HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN BE
mh2 BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

PIONEER FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Established 1850,

Nos. 115 & 117 California street, San Francisco.

Also, corner of K Street, Sacramento City.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.

HAVE ON HAND,

And are constantly receiving by every arrival from

New York and Boston,

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ALREADY EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

Which they offer at Wholesale and Retail at the lowest market prices. Our motto is

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders solicited from the country, to which particular attention is paid to suit in quality and price. Goods packed and delivered in the city free of cartage. s18 3min

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,

As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.

☞ Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

THE WATER MELON PATCH.

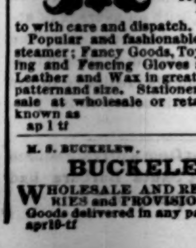
THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietors of the celebrated WATERMELON PATCH,

Corner of East and Commercial Sts,

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they are once again on hand at their "patch" with a full supply of CHOICE FRUITS and VEGETABLES, received daily from the Valleys. Those wishing to obtain fine and delicious

WATERMELONS,
BANNANAS,
ORANGES,
APPLES,
PEARS,
PEACHES, &c.,

Are advised to call at the "patch" before going elsewhere
E. H. FLYNN & CO.,
N. B.—Orders promptly and properly attended to. au14tf



MELODEONS, PIANOFORTES, VIOLINS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS

172 Washington St.

The Musical World is invited to examine the very extensive Stock of Musical Goods now on hand.—Pianofortes, and every other description of Instruments of the first quality, and so warranted, fresh Strings for Guitars, Violins, etc., etc., constantly arriving from Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Repairing and tuning attended to with care and dispatch.

Popular and fashionable Sheet Music received by each steamer; Fancy Goods, Toys, Canes, Flags, Baskets, Boxing and Fencing Gloves and Foils, Billiard Balls, Cue Leather and Wax in great variety. Bird Cages of every pattern and size. Stationery, Statuary and Perfumery, for sale at wholesale or retail at the establishment long known as
ap 1 tf ATWILL & CO.

M. S. BUCKELEW. V. B. READ.

BUCKELEW & READ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, 205 Clay street, Plaza. Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge.
apr10-tf

PHYSICIANS.

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF A really wonderful and most benificent method of applying ELECTRICITY for the removal from the human system of Mercury in all its forms, iron, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, quinine, and all other metals, minerals, and insidious drugs, and the consequent speedy cure of Paralysis, Cholic and Lame Wrist, Indolent Ulcers, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Diseased Liver, Kidneys, Tic Doloreux and all Nervous affections, etc—is termed as above. The cure is almost immediate. These Baths produce the most gratifying and delightful sensations, without shock or disagreeable disturbance of the system. Those who have been without hope for months or years—those who are "neither dead nor alive"—those who feel cold and torpid—those who know they are "full of mercury" iron, etc., and wish to have it "taken out" of them—all—will take these Electro-Chemical Baths. The Ladies will find them of inestimable value, as removing diseased conditions, they render the skin clear, soft and smoother. A competent lady will attend to them.

☞ DISEASES OF THE EYE. ☜

Are also treated with the most extraordinary success. Let all who suffer first call and inquire into my mode of treatment.

DR. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician, corner Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. has just imported and arranged the FIRST and ONLY apparatus for administering these delightful Baths, and is now pre-pared to employ them in all cases of Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, (only one bath is said to be requisite,) Jaundice, Neuralgia, etc., etc.

PIONEER WATER CURE INSTITUTE,

Southwest Corner Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco.

DR. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician, having every facility for the scientific administration of Water Treatment, offers the advantages of this natural, rational, and most efficacious mode of curing diseases to invalids, in either acute or chronic stages of suffering and especially to those laboring under the

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF CALOMEL

and Drug treatment generally.

There are no nauseous or poisonous medicines to swallow or pay for, as DR. BOURNE does not administer any whatever, nor bleed, cup or leach; so it is not only the Best but Cheapest system for restoration of health.

☞ In Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Diarrhœa Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Isthmus Fever, ALL Nervous and Sexual disorders—in fact in all cases, the WATER CURE is of UNEQUALED VALUE.

Apply personally, or address by letter, as above, aug7-3m

TO DYSPEPTICS—Among Professional and Business Men—desirous of CURE without the loss of business time, and with but little inconvenience and trouble. A Permanent Cure, not patchwork, is promised them. It is a well established fact that all medical remedies not only failto cure, but AGGRAVATE dyspeptic difficulties. I have located my Water Cure (and have also greatly modified and improved that system, the result of some 13 or 14 years' practice,) in the new fire-proof brick building, S. E. corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the very center of San Francisco, within five or ten minutes' walk of almost all its business men, where I administer treatment at all times (to suit) furnishing actual rest and tranquil repose to overtaxed systems, and not only SUSTAINING THEM FOR BUSINESS DUTIES, but supplying recuperating force for a renewal of life's powers and eventual and generally speedy restoration to health. If desired, references to gentlemen who have proved the efficacy of MY mode of treatment, which is both more speedy and successful, as well as entirely different from that adopted by all other practitioners of whatever school.

☞ Apply by letter or personally, to Dr. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE "RUSSIAN," DIGger Indian! Turkish, or Egyptian "STEAM BATHS"—the invention of barbaric minds—with all their

EVIL CONSEQUENCES.

To weak Lungs, Palpitating Hearts, and debilitated Digestive and Nutritive Organs are NOT Water Cure, and bear no more relation to that glorious system, than does a horse to a red herring, notwithstanding all the false representations to that effect. The ONLY Water Cure in San Francisco, is Dr. Bourne's.

The above notice is imperatively demanded at my hands, as many persons thoughtlessly suppose the "Russian Steam Baths" to be the Water Cure, and as a name which is sufficiently similar to my own to cause confusion is connected with one of these pretending establishments, it is the more necessary. I add, that I never have been, nor will I ever be connected with any such concern, and I have insuperable objections to being esteemed so great a fool or so ignorant of natural philosophy, as to sanction them in the remotest degree.

The following extract is from an advertisement largely circulated by a "Russian Steam Bath:"

"Using Fresh Water for douche often increases the cold, and adds new pains to those felt before applying Steam."

Now, I say that Fresh and Pure Water is every way far preferable to salt or any other mineral and Impure water. and as people use steam who are entirely ignorant of the proper mode of applying it, it is not surprising they should inflict 'colds,' 'coughs,' 'pains,' pangs,' and months and years of suffering upon the victims of their ignorance. Those to whom I administer vapor baths never take 'colds' and 'pains,' but take these baths to *cure* them.

G. M. BOURNE,
Water Cure Physician,
corner Sansome and Commercial streets,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco, in the very center of the city, not the outskirts, or verging toward Russian America. aug14-tf

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S PHILADELPHIA TEMPERANCE HOUSE

CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,

MARYSVILLE.

☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.

The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.

Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.

Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.

An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

TERMS:

Meals, (each) 50 cts. | Lodging, per night, 50 cts.
nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

"A Few More Left."

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Nos. 80 and 82, Davis Street, San Francisco

IS still open for the reception of guests. Located in the immediate vicinity of all the Steamship and Steamboat landings, renders it very convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons, and this summer has been thoroughly renovated, and new furniture added. The distinctive features which have given to this house such an enviable reputation, are strictly and hereto fo; and for quiet and cleanliness, is unequaled by any in the State.

The oft repeated assertions of "closed up, no longer open, are unmitigated *falsehoods* uttered by interested persons for purposes which any *honest* man would blush to acknowledge.

This House is known far and wide as the

Pioneer Temperance House.

of this city, and since it was first opened—six years ago—has received a patronage, which for numbers and respectability, is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast.

Clergymen are assured that, as heretofore, it is their home, WITHOUT CHANGE or alteration in any respect.

The support of the Temperance community is solicited: and when assured of its being the only *bona fide* Temperance House in the city conducted as such because of the great principle involved, no two opinions can exist as to the propriety of doing so.

Board and Lodging by the day, single meal, or week, on the most reasonable terms.

San Francisco, July 31, 1855.—3m.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

L. PREVOST,

Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very

Reduced Prices,

☞ 100,000 ☜

BUDDED AND GRAFTED

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETC.,

EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties,	from	1 to 3	years old,		
Pear,	59 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do
Peach,	45 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Apricot	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Plum,	14 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Cherry,	10 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Grapevines	20 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Strawberry,	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Rose bushes	95 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do

ALSO, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

☞ TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. jan10-3tf

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, gratis.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

FIRST STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD,

SAN FRANCISCO.



Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a

POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,

which enables us to execute the largest and heaviest forge work, cheaper than any other establishment in the city; and we can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the

Best Foundry and Machine Shop

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

☞ Our patrons shall ever find us thorough in our WORK fair in our DEALINGS, and moderate in our PRICES.

☞ With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice, for

STEAM ENGINES,

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;

QUARTZ MILLS, OF EVERY MODEL

—AND—

STAMPERS OF WHITE IRON,

Superior to any other for this use, and imported only by ourselves.

MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS

FLOURING MILLS,

Gang, Sash Mulay, and Circular Saw Mills,

SHINGLE MACHINES, Cutting 24,000 per day, & more Perfectly than any in use.

Car Wheels and Axles, of all dimensions; Building Fronts; Round, Square, and Fluted Columns, Balcony Railings, Horse Powers, Stove and Plow Castings, Retorts, Grate Bars, Range Plates, Boiler Fronts, Water Backs, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Smut Mills, Sash Weights, Brass Work, and, indeed, Castings and Machinery of every description, whatever.

☞ All Work Warranted According to Order. ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled.

mh27tf GODDARD & CO.

BANKERS.

DREXEL SATHER & CHURCH BANKERS,

Corner 3d and J streets, Sacramento,

BUY AND SELL

EXCHANGE ON THE PRINCIPAL ATLANTIC CITIES AND EUROPE,

Pay the Highest Price for Gold Dust.

Make Liberal Advances on the same consigned for Assay or Coinage, attend to collections and remittances, and transact a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

F. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia,
P. SATHER, San Francisco.
E. W. CHURCH, do.
oc19tf THOS. S. FISKE, Sacramento.

MARK BRUMAGIM. MORTON CHEESMAN
JOHN A. PAXTON. J. H. BRUMAGIM.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO. BANKERS,

Marysville.

Corner of High street and the Plaza.

The highest price paid for

Gold Dust.

Advances made on Gold Dust to Assay, or to forward to the Mint for Coinage.

One per cent. per Month Interest

Will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight.

M. B. & CO. have a TREASURY VAULT, of the most approved construction, and will receive

General and Special Deposits.

CHECKS AT PAR.

—ON—

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

SACRAMENTO CITY & SAN FRANCISCO

Our Sight and Time Drafts on

American Exchange Bank,

NEW YORK.

ALSO—DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH'S

SIGHT DRAFTS ON

New York,
Boston,
Philadelphia,
Baltimore,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
St. Louis, Mo.,
Pittsburg, Pa.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Detroit, Mich.,
London,
Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany,
Stuttgart,

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.
je26 tf

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS,

Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets,

DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vieck, Read & Drexel	New York
J. W. Clark & Co	Boston
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia
Johnston, Brothers & Co	Baltimore
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio
Haskell & Co	Exchange Banks, St. Louis, Mo
A. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier	Pittsburg, Pa
A. D. Hunt & Co	Louisville, Ky
J. S. Lyell	Detroit, Mich

ALSO—EXCHANGE ON

LONDON,
Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany.
Stuttgart,

Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.

F M DREXEL, Philadelphia.
P SATHER, } San Francisco
my10-tf E W CHURCH,

Miners' Attention!

PETERSON & TRINER'S

ASSAY OFFICE,

No. 124 Sacramento Street,

NEAR MONTGOMERY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

QUARTZ AND COPPER MINING AGENCY

HIGHEST PRICE paid for Gold Dust. Gold Dust ASSAYED and returns made in Coin or Bars in from six to twelve hours.

The correctness of our Assays is GUARANTEED, and all differences arising from the same with any of the U. S. MINT, paid.

Chemical analysis made of ORES, MINERALS and COMPOUNDS of every description. o16 wtf

METROPOLITAN BATHING, SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON

No. 160 Montgomery street, basement of the Montgomery Block, San Francisco, California.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Thankful for past favors, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, he takes this method of informing his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has just finished

Repairing and Refitting

The above named commodious Establishment, making the Bath Rooms—twenty four in number—the largest and most convenient of any others in the United States. The

HAIR DRESSING DEPARTMENT

Is under the supervision of the subscriber in person, (he being a practical Hair Dresser,) and having always employed none but first class Workmen, his numerous patrons and those who favor him with a call may rest assured of receiving the utmost satisfaction.

Ladies, Private Entrance—On Merchant street a few doors below Montgomery.

Baths 50 cents, or 12 Tickets for $5.
EDWARD STAHLE, Proprietor.

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet. le 18m

WOODENWARE, BASKETS, &C.

INCLUDING BROOMS, TUBS, PAILS, WOOD AND Zinc Washboards, Chopping Trays, Rolling Pins, Bar Covres Clothes Pins, hair and wire Seives Clothes and Market Baskets, Peach and Coal Baskets two and three bushel Corn Baskets, Bottle Baskets, Shoe, Scrub and Dust Brushes, with every other article belonging to the Wood and Willowware business, at the lowest whosale price.

W. HAWXHURST.
112 and 114 Front, near
Washington st, San Francisco.

EXPRESSES.

LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS,

WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRES from our Offices in

SAN FRANCISCO,

No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts

SACRAMENTO

In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.

MARYSVILLE,

Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.

FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat, Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat, French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings, Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar

AND DOWNIEVILLE.

Connecting in San Francisco with Wells, Fargo, & Co.

☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.,

And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States

In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter, dated New York, September 5, 1855.

'We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you.'

And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices, but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.

LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

EVERTS, WILSON & CO.'S EXPRESS.—HAVing made extensive additions to their former business, by recent purchase of important routes, they are now prepared to convey Treasure, Packages, Letters and Papers, and to transact all business entrusted to their care, with fidelity and dispatch. Their principal offices are located at—

MARYSVILLE,	SAINT LOUIS,
RABBIT CREEK,	NELSON CREEK,
GIBSONVILLE.	

And they have side offices at the—

COLUMBUS HOUSE,	AMERICAN HOUSE,
WARREN S HILL,	SPANISH FLAT,
INDEPENDENCE BAR,	SCALES' DIGGINGS,
HANSONVILLE,	FORBESTOWN,
CHANDLERVILLE,	PINE GROVE,
POKER FLAT,	PORT WINE,
POOR MAN'S CREEK,	HOPKINS' CREEK,
AMERICAN VALLEY.	

And on the Feather River Route, at—

BIDWELL'S BAR,	OROVILLE,
LYNCHBERG.	

And will forward Packages, etc., throug the enterprising Express of W. E. SINGER & CO., to every portion of the country bordering on the Upper Feather River.

Faithful Messengers are dispatched in charge of Treasure.

All valuable Packages will be placed in the care of a trust-worthy person, to be conveyed through under his immediate supervision.

Sight and Time Drafts on Europe and the Atlantic States furnished.

Sight Checks drawn on Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco.

s25-tf EVERTS, WILSON & CO.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
Real Estate Agency and Employment Office,
Northeast corner Clay and Kearny streets.